

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

June Magazine Number



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Winnipeg, Man.

June 3, 1925



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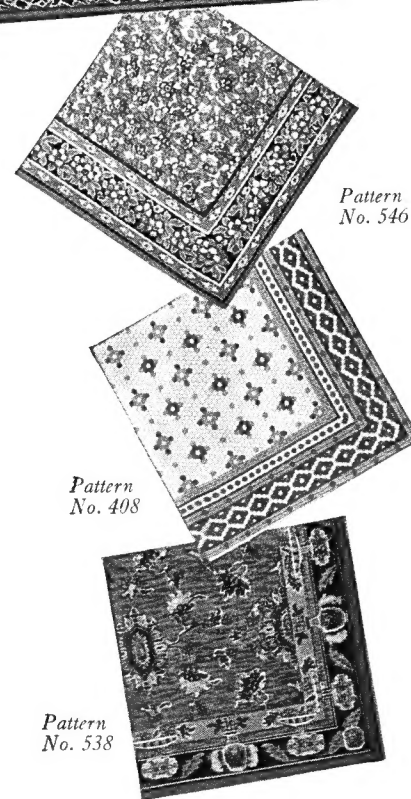
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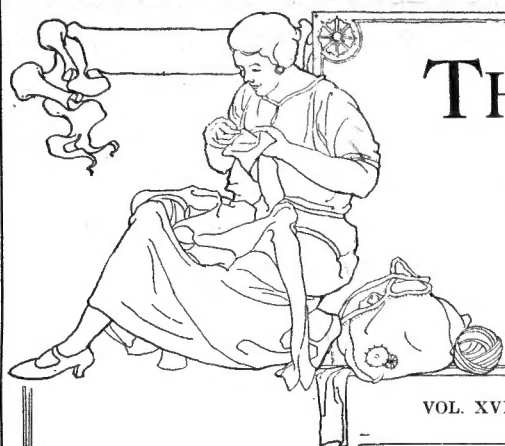
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

June Magazine Number

GEORGE F CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager

Associate Editors: J. T. HULL, P. M. ABEL

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VOL. XVIII.

JUNE 3, 1925

No 22

It was the dream of discovering a western and shorter trade route from Europe to China that led the first daring explorers across the wide waters of the Atlantic to the shores of the North American continent. For many years the men who followed them undertook daring expeditions and endured great hardships to find some passage that would lead them out into the Pacific.

When it was found that the continent narrowed sharply at its southern extremity, and that only a narrow neck of land divided the Atlantic from the Pacific, the old dream revived in a slightly changed form. This time it was the question of cutting a canal. As early as 1550 a Portuguese explorer, Galvo, published a book to demonstrate that such a canal was possible, and in the following year a Spanish historian submitted a memorial to Phillip II, urging in forcible language that the work on such a canal be started without delay. But Spain was very much occupied with her American possessions, and had no time for the improvement of communication by land or sea. To seek or to make known a better route was forbidden by the penalty of death.

Twenty years later Spain changed her policy and a survey of the isthmus was made. This was the first of many surveys. The story of the efforts made to organize and carry on the building of the Panama Canal is a long one, and concerns many countries. Spain, Colombia, France, Holland, England and the United States. It is a story not unclouded with mismanagement, extravagance and corruption, and one frequently interrupted by internal political disturbance in the countries concerned.

The completion of the Suez Canal in 1896, under a private commercial organization and its subsequent success, drew

THE PANAMA TRADE ROUTE

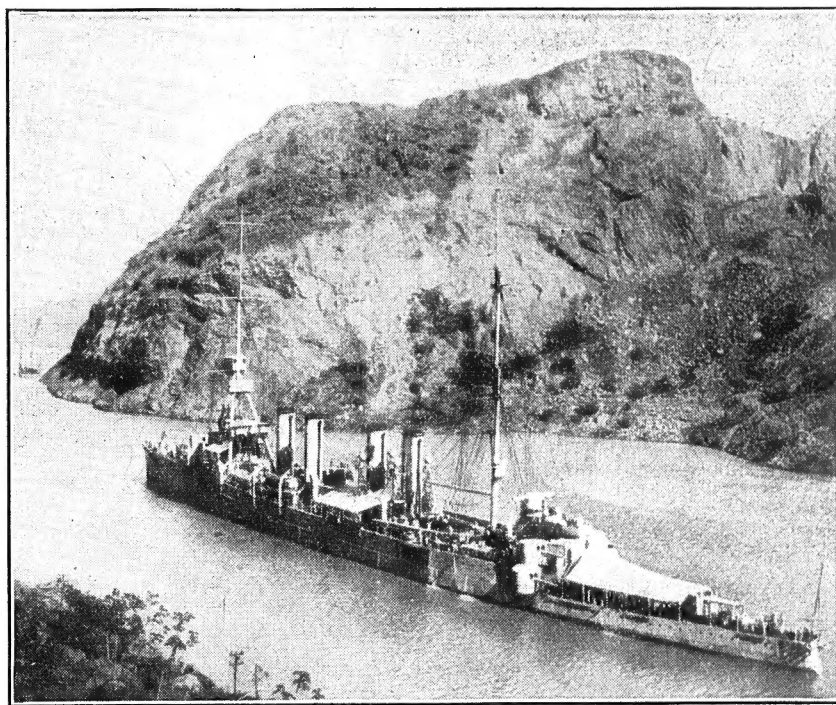
attention more strongly to the Panama isthmus. A French company was organized and started to work, but ended in disgraceful bankruptcy.

The occupation of the Panama route by Europeans and the prospect of its control by foreign powers was distasteful to American people. To them the canal was something more than a strictly commercial enterprise. It was looked upon as a means essential to national growth.

Steps were taken for the United States to build a canal of its own. There were disputes as to whether the Panama or the Nicaragua routes were the best. There were difficulties in the way of getting a favorable vote from Congress and the Senate, and getting a sufficient amount of money to buy up the French interest, satisfy Colombia and install the expensive machinery needed. Finally, when the United States had these difficulties cleared away, Colombia balked at ratifying the treaty. Then the little district of Panama arose in its might in 1903, and declared itself independent. Within a month the new republic ratified the treaty, granted the United States occupation and control of a strip of land 10 miles wide.

The Panama Canal is one of the world's great engineering accomplishments. It is in reality a huge water-bridge, as the surface of the water for the greater length is 85 feet above sea level. From shore line to shore line it measures 40 miles. The bottom width varies from 500 feet in some places to seven miles where it runs through a lake. Its depth is 45 feet. The construction period was 10 years, although the actual building was accomplished in seven. It was opened in August, 1914.

By treaty between Great Britain and the United States the canal is open and free to vessels of commerce and war of all nations observing the rules of that treaty.—A. J. R.



A view of the Panama Canal, taken at the Gaillard cut just as an American scout cruiser was passing. This gives some idea of the depth of the cuts made

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Special Feature Articles:

The Panama Trade Route	3
The Story of Church Union	W. R. Murchie 6
Clay in the Potter's Hands	Margaret M. Speechly 7

Fiction:

Hiram Turns Twenty-One	Reinette Lovewell 5
The Blind Man's Eyes	William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer 20

Editorials:

.....	9 and 10
-------	----------

Children's Feature:

The Doo Dads	28
--------------------	----

Short Articles:

Some Valuable Hints	4
Confessions of a Canner	11
Easy-to-Make Edgings	12
The Camera on the Farm	Amy J. Roe 13
Starving on Three Meals	Margaret M. Speechly 14
Laundry Tips for Summer	Marion Hughes 15
A Letter to a Bride	Marilla R. Whitmore 16
The Lodgepole Pine	Dan McGowan 17
Facts About Skin Diseases	Dr. H. M. Speechly 27
Our Ottawa Letter	30
Just How to Make Popovers	31
The Farmers' Market	34

Advertising Rates

Commercial display 60 cents per agate line. No discount for time or space in display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of publication date to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement."

Published Every Wednesday by

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE LIMITED

at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second-class mail matter

Subscription Price

Subscription price in Canada \$1.00 per year; \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years. Same rate to Great Britain, India, Australia. Winnipeg city, \$1.50 per year. United States and foreign countries, \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

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Some Valuable Hints

Experiences of others—Ways of saving time and labor

You can make Oxfords out of high boots by cutting them down with sharp scissors. Keep a pair of Oxfords in front of you when doing this. Then with the sewing machine stitch two seams close together just below the cut edge. These are much cooler for summer than the high boots.—H. M. T.

The old-fashioned milk creamer makes a good container for oatmeal as it is proof against dampness and mice. It is best to remove the screw cap on top to prevent moulding. The creamer can also be used for a bread tin, in which case leave the screw cap on.—G. W. W.

Ashes are excellent for suffocating weeds. I put them around the garden fence and find it successfully stops the growth of weeds. Wood ashes are particularly valuable for onions, tomatoes and peas. For a long time I did not know what to do with coal ashes but found emptying them on the garden walks all winter that the paths were in splendid condition in the summer. True they did track in with the snow, but not for long. Remember this idea for next winter.—Mrs. F. J. S.

To straighten paper that has been rolled, lay the sheet flat on the table and draw it down over the edge, pressing tightly and stretching it out. Repeat several times and the paper will soon be flat again.—M. O. H.

When washing tatting I find the following method very satisfactory. Around a common stone bottle sew a piece of thin flannel very evenly. Wrap the tatting around this, carefully tacking each row as flat as possible. Over this sew a piece of very thin muslin. Sink the bottle in a large basin of cold water over night. Next morning shave white soap and put it into a large pan of cold water. Place the bottle in this and let it simmer for six hours or until clean. Rinse well in clear water and put the bottle in the sun or near the fire to dry. Then take off the tatting and you will find it looks like new.—Miss E. P.

I made a pedestal fern-stand from the leg of a discarded table. At the top I nailed a circular piece of wood nine inches in diameter, and at the bottom a square 10 inches in diameter. To the underside of this square I nailed four empty spools for small legs. When finished I gave the stand a coat of ground color and then varnished it in light oak. It makes a nice piece of furniture for any room.—Mrs. J. C.

I have saved a lot of darning by drying stockings and socks on stocking forms. These are flat pieces of thin board cut to fit regular sizes of men's, women's and children's hosiery. I draw them on the forms and hang them out until dry. The result is that no more toes poke through the hose and there is greater comfort for the wearers.—Mrs. D. V.

There are always flies that seem too far away for the swatter, so I strapped it to a piece of lath that had been smoothed to remove splinters. I can now reach flies no matter how far they have crawled up the wall.—Miss L. B.

Beads strung on fine round elastic are much safer than on thread no matter how strong it is. I use two strands rather than one so that if either breaks the beads will not scatter. As soon as the first one gives out I always re-string the beads for the sake of safety. Just poke the cut end of the elastic through each bead, and if it ravel's snip off a little with the scissors.—S. M.

A dover or rotary beater can be used for several things besides eggs. It will prevent a scum from forming on cocoa which is beaten till frothy. When a custard commences to curdle, remove it from the fire at once and beat with a dover. If it has not gone too far the custard will be saved. Creamed potatoes can be made beautifully light by beating with a large dover.—M. M.

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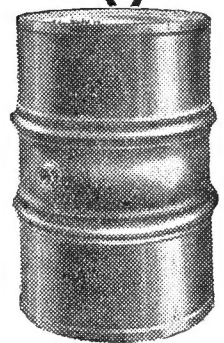
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HIRAM TURNS TWENTY-ONE

By REINETTE LOVEWELL

THE trouble with women is—they are always trying to lay a paper pattern out on their men folks and cut them over by it—bound and possessed to have them different, fussing and stewing and trying to get them their way!"

For a moment old Judge Harmon scratched around impatiently in the litter of papers on his out-of-date roll-top desk, then he swung about and scowled at the woman in the chair before him, his bushy white hair ruffled, his worn string tie slipped rakishly under one ear. From the high shelves running up to the ceiling solemn tomes of law looked down upon them.

"You are making that same mistake," he told her.

Harriet Holmes put up a protesting hand.

"But, Judge Harmon," she pleaded, "ever since he was a baby, almost, I've planned . . ."

"Yes, that's just it," the old lawyer broke in roughly. "You've planned. Ain't I telling you planning another person's life is the biggest tomfool thing in the world. But that's the woman of it—every time!"

"Look here, judge," his visitor persisted, "don't you see—it will change his whole life. It can't help but do it. And he will meet such wonderful people, people who are somebody. I want him to have—culture, broadening. You know what I mean. And if you will tell him, he'll see it so much better than my trying to talk to him—not that I really think for a moment he would pass up such a chance, only, you never can tell what Hiram will do, and if he should want to use the money some other way—he's been so interested in that awful old garage! He might want to buy out the business or something like that. . . ."

"What I'm trying to get into your head," Judge Harmon interrupted again, "is that he's to find out for himself what he wants to do."

"But I want you to appeal to his imagination. . . ."

Judge Harmon threw back his head and laughed.

"You got all the family imagination," he said. "There wasn't any left for Hiram when he came along—that's why he is the way he is, and you can't make him any different, and I can't make him any different. The only person that'll ever make him any different is himself. You might just as well make up your mind to it first as last. Now my advice to you is to hold your horses and let him alone. What's in him will come out, and you nor I can't put anything into him that ain't there in the first place. If he had been the kind that wanted to see the world, he'd 'a' started before this. He ain't. He's the kind that wants to spend his spare time taking things to pieces and putting them together again so they'll work a little different. He's a good boy. Why can't you be satisfied with him the way the Lord made him?"

The wind sucked the shade into the open window and blew a sheaf of papers from the desk. The old man caught at them.

"Here's some divorce papers that needn't 'a' been," he said as he replaced them. "Whole trouble was a woman that wanted to make a man over, kept at him and kept at him—

making him feel she wasn't satisfied with him—till he went off and found somebody who was. Can't say as I blame him, either—it's human nature."

He weighted down the typewritten sheets with his pipe and Harriet Holmes rose to go. From under his heavy eyebrows, still jet black in spite of his white hair, the judge glanced up at her and saw that she was fighting tears.

"Sit down," he ordered in a kinder tone. But she made no move to obey, still standing before him, digging the rug with the point of her umbrella.

"What you ought to have done was to have traipsed off yourself and got your culture if you are so crazy about it," he told her. "I want you to get the point—developing yourself works, but developing other folks is something that can't be done. Lord—the breath and the effort that has been wasted on it! If you'd gone ahead and done yourself what you want him to do. . . ."

The face of his visitor flushed. She was a slender woman, with blue eyes and the set chin of a long line of New England ancestors. Forever battling with the determination of that chin was the adventure in her eyes—come down to her from her mother's father, Hiram Rice. Grandfather Rice had stowed himself away in one of the vessels which sailed out of New London harbor when he was thirteen. And he had stuck to the sea until he commanded his own ship, combating the parental decree which would have made of him a minister of the gospel.

"How could I?" she flung back at him. "Would you have had me leave him alone with strangers—a baby four years old! And did I ever, ever have the money? That's why I want him to have the money? That's why I want him to have the chance."

The threatening tears welled into sight and she whirled about and headed for the door.

"When is the boy's birthday?" the judge called.

She would not trust herself to turn back. "Next week, Saturday," she answered, and shut the heavy door between them.

Harriet Holmes had been a little over seventeen when her brother was born in the old house down the Sound which looked out upon the harbor. She remembered coming home from high school with her Latin and algebra books strapped together, of finding the doctor's white horse unconcernedly nibbling the lilac bushes at the fence by the hitching post. A neighbor had brought the blanketed bundle which was Hiram to her and told her she would have to bring him up. There had been the terrifying silence of the room upstairs, the doctor going gravely out, her father's strained white face, the marvel that what she held in her arms moved, was alive, a new human being. She never quite forgot the sight of each perfectly formed finger of those tiny closed fists. And from that day forward she had cared for him as a mother would have done, giving him his bottle at regular intervals, spanking him when he threw it from the baby carriage in a fit of bad temper,

watching his first teeth crowd through swollen gums, seeing him through all the strangling weeks of whooping cough.

When Hiram was four, pneumonia ended her father's life in a three-day illness and Harriet, just turned twenty-one, was appointed by court as guardian of a minor child. The old homestead, with its lilacs and tiger lilies and great elm tree, was sold, and she took the little boy with her to the city forty miles farther west, found herself a job in the public library, and sent the youngster to kindergarten. She worked only mornings and stopped for him on the way home. People often called her Mrs. Holmes and spoke of her as Hiram's mother.

The boy was in the second grade when Grandfather Rice passed on. Having left all the wanderlust in his veins to his granddaughter he bequeathed to Hiram, his namesake, the sum of twenty thousand dollars when he was twenty-one. From the day Judge Harmon sent for Harriet and told her of this legacy she began to dream, a wild, extravagant dream for a woman who had never been two hundred miles from home. When Hiram became of age and could control his inheritance she determined that he should start on a trip around the world—sail into those far ports his grandfather had visited before him, see the sights "East of Suez." It would do for him, she was convinced, more than college could possibly do. With that background he'd surely find the thing he wanted to do. He couldn't possibly settle down into a humdrum existence after a trip like that. She dreamed of him as an honored guest at someone's dinner table, at the right hand of his hostess, changed, made over, a man of the world. The dream persisted in spite of the fact that Hiram showed not the slightest sign of an adventurous spirit. Harriet subscribed for travel magazines and hounded him to illustrated lectures. She kept the mail full of literature from the tourist agencies, but the boy cast the National Geographic aside for Popular Mechanics and buried his nose in books he brought from the library, studying for hours over diagrams and drawings. The house was full of batteries and motors; wires ran from cellar to garret. Harriet worried every time there was a thunderstorm. For weeks he worked in the backyard upon the chassis of an ancient automobile, bought for a song, and was supremely happy when he made the rusty skeleton rattle down the road for him.

Out in the hall of the building where Judge Harmon had his office, Harriet pushed the elevator button. She decided to go through

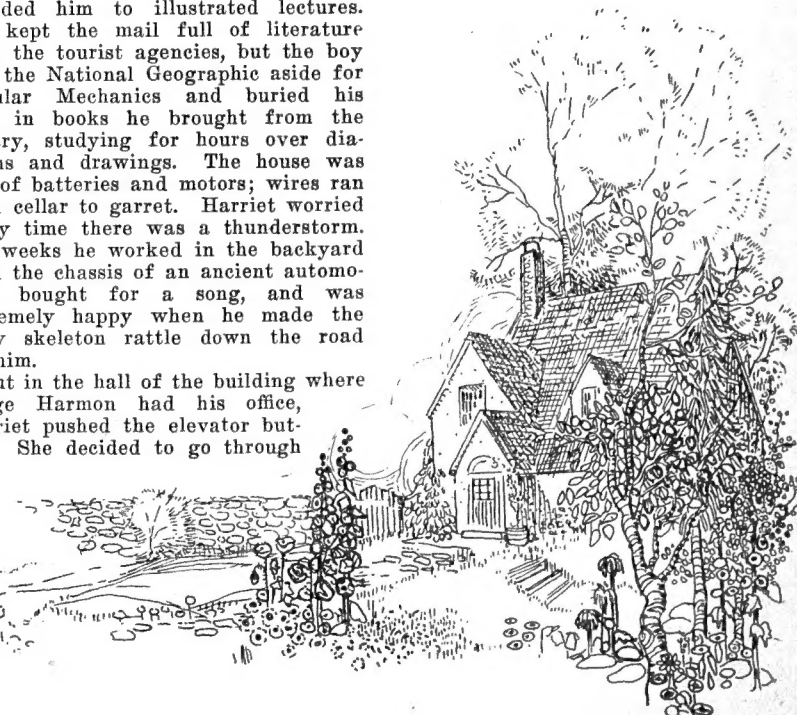
the Broad Street entrance and take one of the jitney busses home—she was in no mood for the shopping she had intended. As she hurried along, her eyes still misted by the old lawyer's utter lack of comprehension of what she had tried to tell him, she almost collided with a tall man who was unloading pots of plants from a car drawn up to the curb on front of a flower store. His coat was off, his shirt-sleeves rolled over tanned arms. In one startled minute she saw the clear red in his cheeks, saw him laughing with the pretty girl clerk in the doorway. He looked strong and happy—and contented.

"How do you do?" she heard him say. Then he whirled to the truck and lifted down a lovely crimson rambler, and put it into the arms of the bobbed-haired girl in the store.

Harriet tried to walk on slowly, with dignity, making of it a casual recognition of an old acquaintance. But Judge Harmon's words stabbed her again—"You can't lay a pattern out on a man and make him over by it."

Into the fresh wound cut by the old lawyer's insistence she rubbed the salt of memories. Ten years before, she had expected to marry Selby Ketcham, the man who drove the flower truck. She had met him in the library where he came for books. She was in the reference room at that time, and she used to feel his eyes upon her as she sat at her desk and bent over the endless cards of the index. There had been words whispered in the low tone of all library conversations and from spending an occasional evening with the reference books he began coming each night. It was May when he first walked home with her, late September when they spent a Sunday afternoon together along the river road in a riot of asters and goldenrod and clematis.

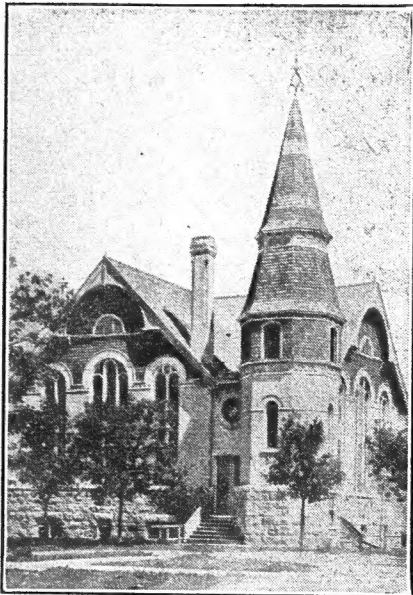
Continued on Page 23



THE STORY OF CHURCH UNION

A movement which has steadily advanced now to be given formal expression

By R. W. MURCHIE



The Union Church at Manitou

SOME think it is a wedding, some look on it as a christening, while others call it a triple funeral. However it may be viewed, there comes into being on June 10, 1925, a great church known as the United Church of Canada. How great this church may become can best be seen by a study of the Federal Census Bulletin on the "Religions of the People, 1921."

The total population of Canada is given as 8,788,483 and the number of persons claiming adherence to the uniting churches is shown in the following table:

	No. of adherents	Per cent. of total population
Presbyterian.....	1,408,812	16.03
Methodist.....	1,158,744	13.18
Congregationalist.....	30,574	0.35

To this table must be added 8,728 persons who write themselves as unionists in the 1921 census returns, thus making the total possible adherents of the United Church of Canada 2,606,858.

It is recognized, of course, that a considerable minority of the Presbyterians will not join in with the United Church, but, even allowing for a liberal percentage of non-unionists, the United Church will have a constituency comprising one-fourth of all the people in the Dominion. Further, the Dominion census in its report on Origins of the People, 1921, shows that 4,869,090 persons of British origin resided in the Dominion, so the reader can imagine the United Church as having spiritual oversight of more than half of the English-speaking portion of the population.

The comparative responsibility now devolving upon the leaders and members of the United Church can be appreciated when one remembers that in Canada we are said to have 240 different sects or denominations.

38.5 per cent. of the population claims adherence to the Roman Catholic Church, about 25 per cent. will be in the United Church, 16 per cent. are Anglicans, leaving the remainder, about 30 per cent., to divide among 234 denominations.

To direct, but not dominate, the destinies of such a large portion of our population is a task to which the new organization must address itself—a task which constitutes one of the greatest challenges of our religious history on this continent.

The situation in the three prairie provinces is even more remarkable. The total population in 1921 was 1,956,082, with 1,103,228 persons of British origin. The adherents of the uniting churches are given as follows:

Alberta:		
Presbyterian.....	120,868	
Methodist.....	89,070	
Congregational.....	3,228	
Union.....	579	
		213,745
Manitoba:		
Presbyterian.....	138,201	
Methodist.....	71,200	
Congregational.....	2,395	
Union.....	3,348	
		215,144
Saskatchewan:		
Presbyterian.....	162,165	
Methodist.....	100,851	
Congregational.....	2,555	
Union.....	2,891	
		268,462
Total.....		697,351

This would give the United Church the

adherence of 35.65 per cent. of the total population, or about 63 per cent. of the English-speaking part of the people.

There will, of course, be non-unionists in the West, but, as will be shown below, their non-adherence will be counter-balanced by the adherents of other Protestant denominations joining the community church.

History in Canada

The movement to unite the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches is not an isolated event, but only a step in the march that is world wide, and, in Canada at least, 100 years old. A century ago the three churches mentioned did not exist except as isolated units and small sects—the Methodist Church is the product of eight unions amongst ten different bodies, beginning in 1820 and culminating in 1884; the Congregational Church is a union of three branches effected in 1907; the Presbyterian Church in Canada is the result of a union process beginning in 1817 and culminating in 1875, affecting 16 different branches or sects—to say nothing of numerous family quarrels and reunions in the meantime.

The present movement began in 1899 with the appointment of committees by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches to prevent overlapping in the Home Mission field. In 1902 the Presbyterian General Assembly was invited by the Methodist General Conference to consider organic union. The result of many conferences was the formation of a Basis of Union in 1908 which was finally revised in 1914 and accepted by large majorities in both churches. An invitation had meantime been given to the Congregationalists, Baptists and Anglicans to join in on the Basis of Union. The last two declined and the outbreak of the war delayed the consummation of union. Finally after much postponement the Presbyterian General Assembly, 1923, took the last step for which the other negotiating churches had been waiting and within the last year or so the Dominion Parliament and the legislatures of all the provinces have passed acts to facilitate the transfer of church property to the new United Church of Canada.

This quarter-of-a-century's progress, however, looked like a "snail's gallop" to the unionists of the West, and, impatient of delay in the formation of organic union, they proceeded to form local unions and community churches. The first was formed in 1908 and the progress of the movement has been so rapid and its success in most cases so marked that there were very few places remaining in the West where organic union will make any local change.

Spirit in Advance of Actual Union

A good example of the rapid growth of the union spirit is seen in Morris, Manitoba.

In 1909 there were seven churches with regular services—Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, Roman Catholic, two German Lutheran bodies and a German Baptist. Denominational jealousy was very prominent. Even when King Edward VII. died it took more than a week of hard work to arrange a united memorial service. All the resident ministers and other prominent citizens took part in the service, but it could not be held in any of the churches, the hall of the County Court House was used. This was the first time that the various denominations came together and gradually through the good fellowship of the resident ministers a sentiment in favor of union was cultivated and, when in 1912 some vacancies occurred in the Protestant English churches, union just naturally happened.

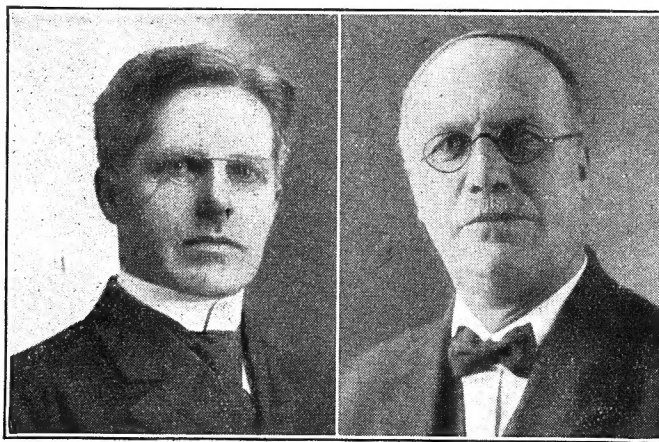
All the English-speaking Protestants united as one union church with no outside affiliation. The Presbyterian Church became the Union Church, the Methodist

Church became a lodge room, the Anglicans disposed of their property, the Presbyterian Manse was sold and the Methodist Parsonage became the preacher's residence. A similar story could be told concerning hundreds of communities in Western Canada.

At first the union movement was purely local and no connection was maintained with the parent churches; there are ten such independent Union Churches in Manitoba alone, for example, Morris, Deloraine, Cypress River and Glenboro.

The courts of the negotiating churches then appointed a committee on church co-operation and recently no local union has been allowed without consulting this committee. The Rev. Dr. J. A. Doyle and Rev. J. A. Cormie have been members of all local co-operative committees in Manitoba representing the Methodist Conference and Presbyterian Synod, and these men by their wise leadership have been successful in directing the movement so as to avoid leaving rural fringes unserved by the church.

Some of the new unions formed are called single affiliation charges; this is virtually absorption of one church by the other although the minister may belong to either denomination. More recently the plan known as double affiliation has been followed, and there are over 50 such unions in Manitoba alone, including Crystal City, Elgin, Elkhorn, Gladstone,



Two men who have taken an active part in the Church Union movement in Western Canada. Left, Rev. J. A. Cormie, and right, Rev. J. A. Doyle, respectively superintendent of Home Missions for the Presbyterian and Methodist churches

Miami, Manitou, Oak Lake and Russell. Under this scheme the members retain their original church relationships, worshipping together under one pastor and contributing to a common local fund, but their contributions to the general and mission work of the churches are kept separate and the minister keeps his standing in his own church courts.

In the Home Mission field and in charges where aid is received from central funds the co-operative committee has completely eliminated overlapping in the whole area from the Great Lakes to the Rockies.

In Manitoba there are only a score of places outside of the cities where overlapping exists. A few large towns, such as Dauphin, Selkirk, Souris, Minnedosa, Neepawa and Carman, still maintain both Presbyterian and Methodist ministers and perhaps may find the field large enough to occupy the energies of two men. Other important towns, such as Morden, Carberry, Killarney and Bisset, and half a dozen villages and rural fields, where overlapping still exists, may move soon to have it eliminated.

The consummation of organic union of the churches as a whole does not mean compulsory local union; it merely provides the machinery when the local authorities are ready, and the fact that the churches are organically united will provide additional incentive toward local union. Some localities may find that their history and traditions, with the sentiment that often surrounds an old church edifice, will prevent the merging of the local units for some time.

Thus we see that no extensive reorganization will be necessary in the West, for the bulk of the work is already done.

Some 65 ministers have been released already in Manitoba and made available for other communities which would have been without ministers otherwise, and the shortage of theological students, which has been so noticeable since the war, is thus counter-balanced. Perhaps a dozen more may eventually be released.

The Community Church

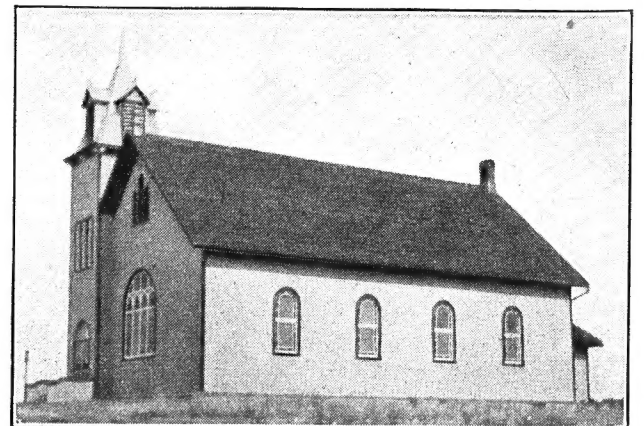
This is only one of the savings effected; others just as important are the elimination of superfluous churches, the economizing of time, energy and money and the providing of the necessary equipment for enlarging the scope of the church work without extra building.

The Union Church also tends to become a real community church, the analysis of the membership roll of one of the largest Union Churches shows this quite clearly. There are on that roll 206 Presbyterians, 155 Methodists, 120 Congregationalists, 30 Anglicans and eight Baptists. Even where other denominations exist the spirit

of unity becomes very manifest. The Rev. J. S. Miller, M.A., of Oak Lake, Manitoba, writes: "The changed attitude of Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists to one another determines in the best of them a changed attitude towards all other Christians, so that while denominationalism still exists, 'the Devil of denominationalism' has been cast out." University and Agricultural Extension lecturers returning from Oak Lake comment very favorably on the excellent community spirit in this district.

The fostering of a true community spirit is indeed one of the great accomplishments of the Union Church movement. In Binscarth, for example, where the Rev. Joseph Hunter has been in charge since union took place, three years ago, there is a fine spirit of harmony and co-operation amongst the people in recreational organizations and literary meetings and in the general work of the town and community. The attendance at this church, too, has increased 90 per cent. over the combined attendance before union. Roblin has had union since 1916 and it is there impossible to know which section is Methodist and which is Presbyterian. Recently the church has proved too small and services are being held in the High School auditorium until a new addition is built to the old church. The Rev. Robert Harvey, M.A., B.D., is the

Continued on Page 28



Binscarth, Manitoba, Union Church, is making good use of the former Presbyterian building

CLAY IN THE POTTER'S HANDS

THE china you handle day by day has an interesting history. Millions of years ago it was a part of a granite rock which gradually became converted into clay throughout the ages that have intervened. Nobody knows when it was first used for constructing vessels because the origin of pottery-making is lost in the mists of antiquity. Long before the dawn of recorded history, so experts believe, savage races noticed that after rain the earth retained the impression of feet. This suggested moulding vessels out of the clay from land or riverbed. The early experimenters in hot, dry countries found not only that vessels were easily fashioned from the plastic mass but that they became hard if allowed to sit in the sun. However, the porous clay absorbed moisture if rain fell and gradually crumbled.

When the use of fire became common the most observant savages noticed that the ground on which a fire had been built became intensely hard. This gave rise to the baking of clay vessels to make them harder and more serviceable. Gradually the knowledge spread from one tribe to another until whole races learned how to make durable pottery. Authorities say that these discoveries were not made by one nation alone but occurred during the same period in many lands wherever there were suitable clays. Thus you can see that the discovery of methods used by primitive potters was largely a matter of accident.

An Ancient Art

Then with the recording of histories the mists began to clear away and great nations emerged to develop the ceramic art in their own individual ways. The Bible refers to pottery-making in several places. A certain family of the tribe of Judah was described in the following way: "These were the potters and those that dwelt among plants and hedges: there they dwelt with the King for his work."

The potter's wheel, though of ancient origin, was a comparatively late invention and was constructed by several races independently of each other. In its simplest form it was a heavy wooden disc which revolved on a pivot and was operated by hand. By means of this, the potter was able to mould vessels of uniform thickness in a much simpler way than had previously been known. The prophet Jeremiah, 600 years before Christ, "went down to the potter's house and behold he wrought a work on the wheel and the vessel that he made of clay was marred in the hands of the potter so he made again another vessel as seemed good to the potter to make it." Egypt, Persia, China and Japan were amongst the countries in which the potter's art early became highly developed both in form and color, and as time went on Greece and Rome made substantial contributions to ceramics. In every country religion and mythology had an important influence upon shapes and patterns and have supplied hosts of motifs for decorating clay-ware.

Greatest Race of Potters

However, it was in China that the most beautiful pottery was produced. Thousands of years before Christ the Chinese created many types unsurpassed in beauty, but it was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that their influence was first felt in the Occident. Europe produced very little pottery at that period, the articles being rudely fashioned and poorly decorated. Just about this time, traders visited China and brought back to Europe pieces of exquisite porcelain. This is how it came to be called China ware. Oriental articles certainly did much to stimulate the production of good pot-

Savages learned to mould clay---Influence of Chinese wares---Stories about quaint English pottery

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

tery in England, for although the Italian, French and Spanish wares had an influence upon British potters, it was from Chinese porcelains that the best craftsmen derived inspiration.

Some of the early English pottery was very quaint. In mediaeval times grotesque drinking cups in the shape of men, animals or birds were made in considerable numbers. The puzzle jugs used at inns caused much merriment among village cronies when a "green" person tried to drink out of them. Unless the secret was known, the unfortunate person usually spilled most of the beer over his clothes, because these puzzle jugs had as many as three, five or even seven spouts. The secret lay in closing all the apertures except one with the fingers as well as a hole hidden under the top of the handle. Then by using suction at the spout the liquid could be drawn out.

How the Mug Got Its Name

Toby jugs were also very quaint and are highly valued by collectors of old pottery. These were made in the shape of queer figures of men with a mug in hand. "Why should a drinking vessel be called a mug?" is a question that anyone might reasonably ask. Here is the reason. Some of these old cups were decorated by a grotesque face, vulgarly called a "mug" by the frequenters of taverns. Even though faces of this kind do not appear on cups of heavy pottery today, the old name still persists.

Among the products of the earliest English potters were posset pots. One authority states that "Posset is an excellent mixture of hot ale, milk, sugar, spices, sippets, or, perhaps more correctly speaking, dice of bread or oat cake. This beverage was formerly almost universal for supper but once a year, on Christmas Eve, and often became an heirloom in the family. A small silver coin and a wedding ring were generally dropped into the posset." Each guest took a spoonful as it went around, in the hope of fishing out the ring or the coin. The person who succeeded in rescuing the ring was assured of a speedy and happy marriage, while the one who found the coin was equally certain to have good luck for the rest of the year.

but the following is considered by experts to be the most authoritative:

Koong-Shee, the daughter of a wealthy mandarin or Chinese official fell in love with Chang, her father's secretary. This displeased her parent, who wanted her to marry a wealthy suitor so he locked her up in an apartment in a nearby terrace. From her prison Koong-Shee watched the willow tree blossom, and wrote poems in which she expressed her ardent longing to be free before the peach bloomed. In China the peach tree is a symbol both of marriage and longevity. Chang managed to communicate with her by putting a note inside a cocoanut, to which was attached a tiny sail. Koong-Shee replied by scratching these words on an ivory tablet: "Do not wise husbandmen gather the fruits they fear will be stolen?" and then sent them in a boat to her lover. Chang in disguise succeeded in carrying off Koong-Shee. The three figures on the bridge represent Koong-Shee with a distaff, Chang carrying a box of jewels and the mandarin following with a whip. The lovers escaped and lived happily in Chang's house on a distant island until, many years after, the outraged wealthy suitor found them out. He burned their home with them in it, and from its ashes their two spirits rose in the form of doves to be seen at the top of the pattern.

There are many variations of the willow pattern, but the first man to produce it in England was Thomas Minton, the founder of the famous Minton potteries in which the pattern has been used ever since. This man was only one of the many potters who produced artistic china in England during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Whole books have been written about the pottery typical of Toft, Elers, Astbury, Wedgewood, Leeds, Bow, Bristol, Derby, Liverpool, Spode, Worcester, Swansea and others, but space forbids my going into details about any one of these wares.

Transforming the Rock

Very probably, you are interested in how those granite rocks have been transformed into "egg-shell" tea-cups, bulb pots, china figures or other types of pottery. During millions of years the nature of the boulders became so



The famous Willow Pattern, the story of which is told below

purities must be removed from the clays before they can be used. Then they are mixed according to the ware that is to be made. Sometimes the clay is moulded on a modern version of the potter's wheel and sometimes it is combined with water until of the consistency of thick cream. The mixture is then poured into moulds which absorb some of the water and leave the clay in the desired shape. At this stage it hardly seems possible that the articles could ever be fit to put on a table, but after drying they turn white and look more like china. Before the "firing" or baking in a furnace, handles are put on cups, knobs, spouts and handles on teapots and lips on jugs. These extra pieces are made from short rolls of clay or by pouring liquid clay into moulds. They are stuck on with great care, using the same liquid clay as a cement. Figures, scrolls, leaves and other ornaments are put on at this stage and are gently pressed into place.

When all these additions have dried perfectly the pottery is ready for firing. It takes from 24 to 90 hours to do this properly, during which time the temperature is carefully controlled. One authority describes the claywares at this stage as resembling new clay pipes with no gloss. After coming out of the furnaces they are carefully inspected and then are sent to the dipping house to be given a coat of glaze which is prepared with great care, each pottery having its own receipt. When the articles are given a second firing the glaze becomes fused and forms the glassy, non-porous surface familiar to everyone.

Putting on Patterns

Patterns are sometimes added after the glazing is done, but they are not as durable as underglaze designs. You can easily tell the difference between the two types by running your finger over the pattern. Skilled artists and designers are employed in all up-to-date factories for the purpose of creating

new patterns and shapes. In modern potteries every article undergoes rigid inspection at the hands of experts in order that the output may be of the highest quality.

It may interest you to know that in Southern Saskatchewan there are extensive deposits of clays. More than one factory has been built for the purpose of making earthenware from the stone-ware clays, but few ventures have been successful. Miss Helen Pachall, a western girl who has investigated the whole question of clays in Southern Saskatchewan, has reported that prospects are good if sufficient capital were available for developing the industry. Westerners will watch with interest the development of a new industry which will add much to the wealth of Canada.



Pottery that has made countries famous. Left to right: Italian candlestick; Dresden figures; cup and saucer from Bealek, Ireland; Dutch vase; bon-bon dish from Doulton, England

"Pie-Crust Ware"

One of the curious creations of Wedgewood's time was "pie-crust ware" which was used for the top of pies when flour was scarce. It seems that in 1800 the shortage was so great that "the consumption of flour for pastry was prohibited in the Royal Household, rice being used instead; the distiller left off malting; hackney coach fares were raised 25 per cent.; and Wedgewood made dishes to represent pie-crust." It was a truly wonderful imitation of "the real thing," though probably was not very popular with the younger fry in most households.

The willow pattern is universally popular, but the story connected with it is not so generally known. As a matter of fact there are several versions

changed by the tremendous pressure exerted upon them that they could be dug out of pits or seams beneath the surface of the earth in the form of clay. Of course it is only certain kinds of clay that make china. Just here it might be well to explain the difference between earthenware and porcelain—the former is opaque while the latter is semi-transparent. Hold both types up to the light and you'll see how unlike they are. Feel them and notice that earthenware or pottery is warmer to the touch than porcelain or china. Semi-porcelain is one of the harder forms of earthenware, but has not the power to transmit light. Many excellent sets are manufactured in this ware which are more reasonable in price than porcelain.

In making any type of pottery, im-

Saving with a Purpose



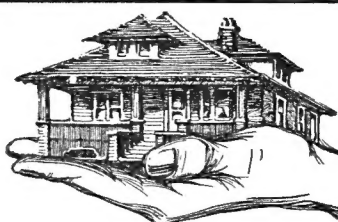
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A pretty spot on the Lake of the Woods, Ontario

'Teen-Age' Boys for Canada

Thirty-nine young citizens, ranging in age from 14 to 17, were added to Canada's growing population May 23, when the Canadian Pacific steamers Minnedosa and Marloch docked at Quebec with two parties of boys, brought over from the Old Country by the British Immigration and Colonization Association in conjunction with the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

This is the first batch of boys to enter Canada by the St. Lawrence River route this year, and were drawn from all parts of England and Scotland. They were carefully selected on the other side by the association's representatives, and were sent forward under the care of A. E. Warrenner, of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In the few days following 24 of these boys were dispatched to responsible farmers in Ontario and Quebec, while the balance went forward to Edmonton, where farm homes have been found for them. They will be taught the rudiments of Canadian farming methods until they are 18 years of age, when they will be at liberty to take up any class of work they desire, preferably farming.

The immigration of 'teen-age boys from the British Isles has grown to be an important phase of Canadian immigration work. A large number of applications have been received from various districts through the country by the British Immigration and Colonization Association, and that organization has been actively canvassing England and Scotland during the past year with excellent results. These boys have all had a public school education and are not institutional, but are from farm homes, and with the approval of their parents, who in many cases, follow the boys to this country as a result of their success. Their emigration to Canada is of considerable help to the Imperial government, which has been somewhat at a loss as to what to do with these young boys.

Last year some 34 boys settled in Glengarry and surrounding counties in Ontario, while 20 more were located at Napanee. By their willingness to

work and learn Canadian farming methods they soon made themselves great favorites with the farmers they were living with, and in every case their employers have spoken most highly of their ability. In each district women's committees are formed, and once a week invite the boys to an entertainment, and in addition once a month investigate their general welfare and repair and keep their clothes in order.

The federal government and the association also keep a fatherly eye on the boys, and periodically visit the farms to see if they are making progress, and being looked after properly. This has resulted in making certain that the boys are suitable for the work, and where they are lacking in certain qualities essential for good citizenship, they are sent back to the hostel at Montreal. This method of keeping tab on the boys has brought about complete confidence in the farmer in the ability of the association to select and send them boys only of good character who will take up their work in an earnest manner, so as to equip themselves for the time when they take up farms of their own.

Benefits from an Earthquake

A remarkable thing has happened as the result of the recent earthquake in the United States and Canada. A great building which stood in need of repair has been shaken together again. The building is the Victoria museum, in Ottawa, which seems to have been founded on unstable land. For some years past it has been sinking unequally, with the result that serious cracks, defying the architect, opened the walls.

The earthquake came the other week, gave the land a great wrench, shook up the building, compressed its foundations and its fabric, and lo, the cracks have closed up, vanished. The building has become sound because one of the most appalling forces of nature has treated it as a patient treats a bottle of medicine which he is told must be shaken before it is taken.—The Children's Newspaper.



A batch of British boys for Canadian farms

The Brain Brokers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 3, 1925

Bank Mergers

Something over a century ago Mary Woolstonecraft Shelley gave her day and generation a thrill with the weird romance of a young student scientist, who, bit by bit, built an adult human being and endowed it with life, only to discover that he had created a terror which he could not control, which inflicted a terrible retribution on its creator, and which could only end its career of involuntary anti-social acts by self-destruction. The student's name was Frankenstein, and this word has been added to the English language to mean one whose work tends to his own destruction, and sometimes the word is applied to the creation itself.

We are reminded of this allegory by the process of financial concentration which is going on all over the world, and not least in Canada. The merging of the Union Bank with the Royal Bank is the thirty-second bank merger since Confederation, and the fifth within the last three years, and it is stated that of the remaining 11 banks not more than six will continue to stand by themselves. Steadily since Confederation strong banks have been swallowing up the weaker ones and financial power is gradually becoming concentrated in Montreal and Toronto. With this last merger the banking power of Montreal is represented by assets, according to the last return of the chartered banks, of over \$1,600,000,000, while the concentration in Toronto is represented by assets of over \$1,100,000,000. With the exception of the Weyburn Security Bank, all the Canadian banks now function through either Montreal or Toronto. Banking policy has been directed to the creation of monopoly controlled from these centres.

According to the announcement of Hon. A. J. Robb, acting minister of finance, the amalgamation is desired because of the reduced earnings of the Union Bank, which necessitated a reduction in the annual dividend. The reduction was from 10 to 8 per cent., and the shares of the bank on the date of the announcement of the merger were quoted at 108. On the same date Royal Bank shares were quoted at 235, and as the merger takes place on the basis of two shares of the Union Bank for one of the Royal Bank, it is quite evident the Union Bank was in no financial embarrassment. The merger is, in fact, a straight business proposition in which the shareholders of the Union Bank stand to gain, and is not a necessity to be justified by the usual plea of financial stability.

The question for the general public is: Where and when is this concentration of financial power going to end? Today the great problem discussed by economists is that of a managed currency and credit system for the express purpose of securing stability of the price level, and this discussion rests explicitly on the realization of the vast power possessed by the banks. There are those who believe that the process of concentration will go on until it becomes imperative, in the public interest, for the government to step in and establish a public monopoly of banking. There are others who believe that the process should be stopped, and the public served by regional banks backed by a national reserve bank. Which ever way it goes control in the public interest is implied, and whether the control would be more efficient through a branch system, such as we now have in Canada, or a regional system, or a nation-

alized system, is a fine subject for debate. On the immediate practical side the wisdom of permitting bank mergers where the necessity in the public interest is not imperative, is open to question, and that necessity has not been demonstrated in the present merger. With both the East and the West maintaining somewhat strongly that their interests are being sacrificed to the greater economic power of Ontario and Quebec, the cause of national unity is not promoted by a policy which has put the whole financial power of the nation into the hands of Montreal and Toronto.

The Australian Treaty

It seems difficult to get consistent information with regard to the proposed trade agreement between Canada and Australia. The government has been questioned about it several times in the House of Commons, but ministers have been reticent in their replies. On April 27, Premier King stated that the change which the Australian government made in the conditions of the Australian preferential tariff, namely, that goods entitled to come under the preference must contain 75 per cent. British material or British labor, or 25 per cent. if the goods were not produced in Australia, was "a very material factor in the matter." He further stated that a representative of the government was being sent to Australia to conduct further negotiations, and he could not say whether or not the treaty would be laid before parliament at this session.

This account of the situation does not agree with that of Dr. Earle Page, treasurer of the Commonwealth, who reached Australia on his return from Canada on April 14. In a press interview at Perth, immediately on his arrival, Dr. Page is reported as saying (we quote from The Countryman of Melbourne, Victoria):

Regarding the prospects of a reciprocal tariff agreement with Canada, it was generally understood that the treaty itself would be introduced simultaneously with the Canadian budget. He felt confident it would be carried. They regarded it as a start towards closer relations. The effect of such an agreement would be that trade would benefit greatly. A big effort was being made by Californian fruit growers to hold up the agreement, but Canada was anxious to get closer relations with Australia.

According to the Country News, of Adelaide, South Australia, "it is generally known in political circles that the question of Canadian labor and material is not wholly responsible for holding up consideration of the treaty by the Canadian parliament." Owing to the opposition of the western farmers to the increased duties on raisins and currants, the Country News says:

The Canadian government opened correspondence with the Australian government with the view of modifying the preference provisions upon Australian fruit entering Canada, and it is believed that this correspondence, which still continues, is responsible for the delay in the consideration of the treaty by the Dominion parliament.

It seems plain that unless the Canadian government can obtain further concessions from the Australian government, the fate of the treaty will be uncertain. The Australian Press Association learns from an undoubted authority that the Canadian government will never submit the treaty to parliament unless it is certain to pass, and the former opposition will not be satisfied until the bogey of the so-called threatened increase in the cost of living, due to fruit preferences, is eliminated.

While, therefore, Premier King affirms that the question of the Canadian labor and material in the goods covered by the treaty

"is a very material factor in the matter," Dr. Earle Page is apparently unaware of this "factor" while the Australian press declares the chief objection on this side is the preference on raisins and currants. On the whole it would appear that "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" on the situation has not been laid before parliament.

Petersen's New Proposition

The position taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Progressives at Ottawa, on the proposed contract with Sir William Petersen, received complete justification in the testimony of Sir William before the investigating committee at Ottawa, last week. He stated that he was prepared to accept modifications of the agreement, the effect of which would be to make the payment of a subsidy by the government depend upon the result of control of the rates. If the government fixed rates which gave a reasonable profit he would forego the subsidy; if the rates resulted in a deficit he would accept a subsidy which covered the deficit. He asked for a subsidy because he feared that if he undertook to reduce rates the North Atlantic Conference would start a rate war and force him into bankruptcy. For that reason he needed adequate support from the government.

The position taken by Sir William Petersen puts the whole matter on a different plane. His proposition amounts to this: I am prepared to put lower rates in force on my ships and to fight the shipping combine provided I receive adequate support from the government, and am not left at the mercy of the combine, which is strong enough to put me out of business entirely. If the combine does not fight, and if the rates approved by the government are sufficient to give my firm a reasonable profit, I will not need any subsidy; but if the rates result in loss, then I will expect the government to make up the loss. Given that degree of support I am prepared to demonstrate that both freight and immigrant rates can be reduced.

That is not the proposition put forward by the government and contained in the agreement laid before parliament. In that agreement the government, in return for control of the rates, bound itself to pay an annual subsidy of \$1,375,000 for 10 years, and there is no mention in the contract of any change in the amount of the subsidy in consideration of the profitability or unprofitability of the rates established. Sir William Petersen, by the contract, agreed to put into service a fleet of 10 ships and to charge such rates as were fixed by the government, and the government agreed to pay him the sum of \$1,375,000 annually, and the subsidy would be increased or decreased as the number of ships in the service were above or below 10. That sum Sir William told the investigating committee was based on the overhead of the ships.

The new proposition put forward by Sir William simply makes the Canadian people a partner in an effort to break the shipping combine. The people pay only in the event of the effort being resisted or the rates put too low. They would take Sir William Petersen at his word that both passenger and freight rates can be reduced, and still be profitable, and they would undertake to back him financially only in the event of the combine fighting back or of the rates proving unprofitable. A proposition of that kind, in view of the very high ocean

rates, is well worth considering, and it is much more mindful of public interest than the original plan of the government. It demonstrates, moreover, the wisdom of the policy of looking before you leap. The investigation of the Petersen contract will probably cost a little money, but it will be a mere flea-bite compared to what the original contract would have cost the country.

Gain by Co-operation

In The Guide of April 1, we referred to the discussion which took place in the British press in connection with a contract for five 10,000-ton cargo motorships. This contract from a British shipping firm went to a German shipbuilding firm because no British firm could come within a million-and-a-quarter dollars of the lowest German tender.

Now comes another story of a different character. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company asked for tenders for material used in connection with oil wells. A German tender was the lowest, and it looked as if another big order was to be booked by British competitors. The oil company, however, approached two of the British firms and asked them to get together and pool the resources of their plants in the production of the required material. The firms got together, they figured out what each plant could handle most economically, and eventually they worked out a price which secured the contract.

The London Express heads this story, Contract Won By Co-operation, and it talks as though there were something wonderful about it. The simple fact is that all that was done was to pool productive resources instead of dividing them, to co-operate instead of competing, and that is what is being done every day in a million ways

when something has to be done efficiently and economically. The two firms acting together could do better than each one acting individually, and if the principle could be applied over the whole of industry the gain to humanity would be immeasurable.

Competition when it means anything else than a desire backed by an effort to improve is both wasteful and inefficient. Co-operation backed by a desire and an effort to improve, is the mainspring of civilization. The world is more than a little dubious today about the virtue of that form of competition glorified in the creed of the individualist and sung—according to the poet—by the ichthyosaurus:

We dined as a rule on each other,
What matter, the toughest survived.

Today the intelligence of mankind is devoted to promoting the best and not the toughest in an industrial free-for-all. And at least two British industrial firms have realized that by applying intelligence to common problems, they can get better results than by trying to squeeze each other out of existence, and in the process hurting a lot of people.

The German Tariff

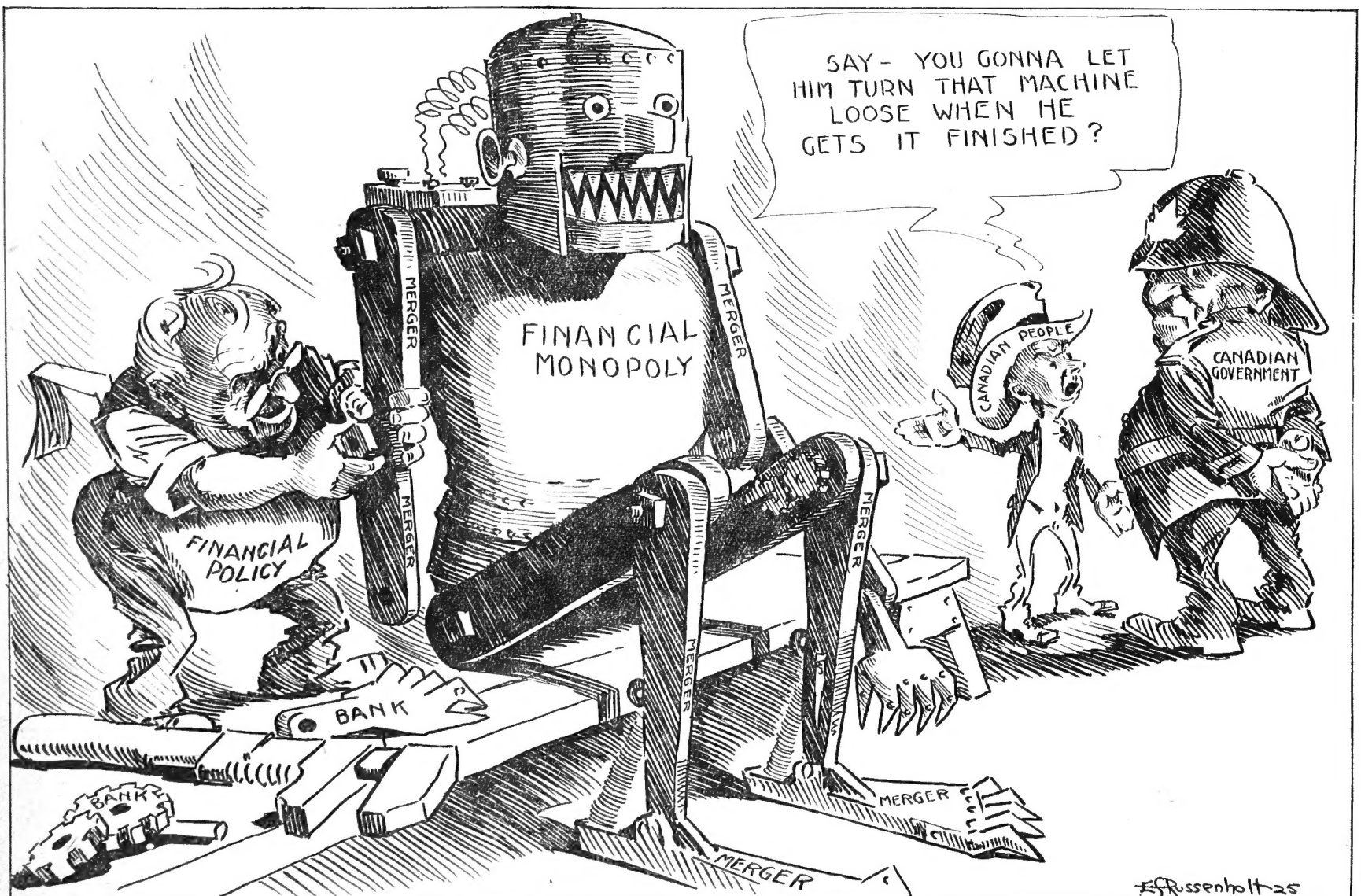
The new German tariff will doubtless be held up by protectionists in Canada as another illustration of the building of barriers against Canadian goods, and the necessity for this country retaliating in kind. The proposed tariff is decidedly protectionist, and it includes a number of food-stuffs which were previously on the free list. This, of itself, is a matter of concern to Canada, and it is regrettable that when Europe needs so much to remove barriers to trade and thus stimulate production and exchange, Germany should find it necessary to adopt an opposite policy.

It has to be remembered, however, that

Germany has a heavy reparations account to settle, and she can only settle it by building up credits in foreign nations. That means that she must export vastly more than she imports, and the new tariff appears to have been framed for the express purpose of restricting imports and augmenting exports. That policy is imperative if the reparations' accounts is to be kept straight, and it is a policy forced upon the country by the terms of the Versailles treaty. Whether it can be successfully carried out short of a prohibitory tariff, remains to be seen, but assuredly the proposed tariff cannot be fairly cited by protectionists as evidence that Germany has turned to protection as a means of normally restoring the economic life of the country.

The Japanese government has prepared a bill for reform of the Upper House. It abolishes hereditary membership, reduces the proportion of peers from one-half to one-third elected for seven years by the peers of the realm, increases crown appointments to one-third of the House, with membership for seven years instead of for life, and provides that the other third shall be elected by constituencies in the same way as members of the lower chamber, but for seven years. If this bill goes through the Canadian Senate and the Italian Senate will remain the only thoroughly undemocratic upper chambers in the world, which is a pretty poor compliment to this country.

E. J. McMurray, M.P. for North Winnipeg, and solicitor-general, has resigned from the cabinet. This would be a good time to incorporate this office with the Department of Justice, and execute another little bit of economy. It might also make for efficiency by keeping legal matters in one department.



A Modern Frankenstein?

CONFESSIONS OF A CANNER

Reasons for failures—Neighborly discussions are worth while

MY neighbor, Mrs. Brown, is acknowledged to be one of the outstanding canners in our province. She wins prizes at every fair, both large and small, in which she has entries. Therefore it's not just local reputation she enjoys. I confess that my efforts were not just what they should be so I decided to consult Mrs. Brown about some of my problems. Early one afternoon last summer while the men were away at the "other place" and the older children were at school, I hitched up old Bob and took the babies with me over to "Mother" Brown's. Strangely enough I found her at the very job about which I wanted information. "Come right in," she exclaimed warmly, "I've just started my canning preparations, and I know you won't mind my continuing, because neither fruits nor vegetables improve with standing." This pleased me immensely for I knew that I could pick up heaps of wrinkles from such an expert.

Cause of "Flat Sour"

"As a rule," explained Mrs. Brown, "I get at the canning as early as possible in the morning, but today I had to postpone it until afternoon because of interruptions. You know it never pays to gather the product until the last moment because the fresher it is the better. At one time I had considerable trouble with what they call 'flat sour' and found that it was due to picking the peas and beans overnight. Of course the idea was to save time, but in the end it ruined a good many jars of vegetables, and since I have changed my tactics the results have been excellent."

"That solves the mystery!" I exclaimed. "I always shelled my peas the night before when it was cool, and left them in the kitchen till morning. The result was that the vegetables developed a flat, sour taste, so that we couldn't eat them. What is the reason Mrs. Brown?"

"Well, it's due to certain bacteria which have time to get to work during the few hours the vegetables are waiting in the warm air to be canned. The processing does not destroy them, but they give no trouble at all if you can shell the peas immediately they have been shelled. Another thing that will cause 'flat sour' is to leave vegetables sitting in cold or tepid water or to fill a lot of jars and then leave them around waiting for room in the boiler. It is then that the bacteria get busy. If all the various steps in canning are carried out as rapidly as possible you'll have no trouble," Mrs. Brown explained.

Space in Jars

I inquired from my friend whether it was necessary to fill up the jars if a space was left at the top, and she replied, "No, you are only giving yourself extra work. The air in the top of the jar is just as free from microbes as the product itself, so all you need to do is to seal the jar tightly when it comes from the boiler and cease to worry about the space."

Then I put another question to her. "After inverting my jars for a few hours and then turning them up again, there is often a froth, and I wondered whether the contents had started to ferment?" "No indeed" said my friend. "Those bubbles are caused by the air in the jar mixing with the syrup. They'll soon disappear."

"Do you ever have trouble with cloudy peas?" I inquired. "Well, to tell you the truth I did," said Mrs. Brown, "until I consulted a home economics expert at the last provincial fair, and she told me the reason for it. Cloudiness is usually due to split peas or to their being old and containing considerable starch. Carrots sometimes act

that way when they are no longer young. Peas that are old are not worth canning but are fine if cooked first, and put through a sieve or colander in readiness for making purees. The soup when canned is an excellent stand-by and is delicious. Do you know," went on Mrs. Brown, "in looking over exhibits at fairs I notice how many jars contain liquid or syrup that is not clear. The reason is plain enough. Grit indicates insufficient washing, and small pieces of skin or of the product itself show that the preparation has been careless. As for undissolved sugar there's no excuse for it if the syrup is made properly."

All this was most interesting, and made me wonder whether my jars contained clear liquid. I inwardly determined to have a look when I went home. Another difficulty I had was the fading of my products so I asked for advice again. "Where do you store them?" Mrs. Brown queried. "Down in the cellar in a cupboard near the south window," I replied.

"Has the cupboard good doors?" she asked, and on hearing it had none, she informed me that the light was bleaching the products. "Come downstairs," she said, when all the jars were in the boiler, "and I'll show you how I solved the problem." Sure enough she had an open cupboard just like mine, but she had put up window blinds which she raises or lowers when necessary, and these exclude the light. It certainly was a good scheme, which I have since copied. As we went upstairs I asked Mrs. Brown when she started to count the time for processing.

When to Count the Time

"Never before the water boils hard," she said emphatically. "Unless you do that, you can never calculate the time accurately, because the tables are reckoned on the basis of 212 degrees Fahr., which is boiling point."

I then ventured another question. "Is there anything wrong with leaving the jars in till the water is cool enough to lift them out?"

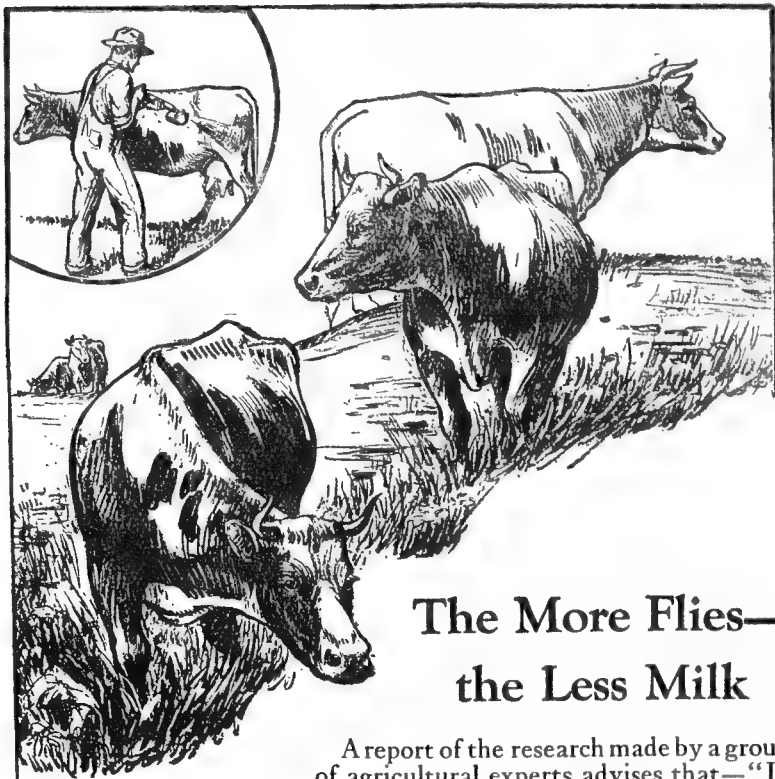
"Why, of course there is," she explained, "especially in the case of soft fruits. The products continue to cook for quite a while after boiling ceases, so if you don't want them mushy, take them out as soon as the time is up. If you have a rack like mine it's not a difficult job. The boys made it for me. When I take those jars out I'll show you what it's like."

Of course I was greatly interested in watching Mrs. Brown take out a dozen jars on the rack of slats to which long wire hands had been added. "Why do you have the water over the top of the jars?" I asked.

"To keep the liquid from being lost. The water should be at least two inches over the tops so that there will be sufficient pressure to keep the liquid in. If the tops are exposed the juice will ooze out."

I asked Mrs. Brown what she considered to be the best way of blanching spinach, and she recommended putting it into the top part of the steamer or else into a hammock made of cheese-cloth. When this is attached to the handles of the boiler, the spinach can be blanched in the steam. In this way, loss of valuable minerals is prevented. My kind friend also advised me not to pack the spinach too tightly in the jars or the heat would not sterilize the centre.

I had had such an interesting afternoon that I gave no thought to the time and was astounded to find how late it was. My experience at Mrs. Brown's made me more convinced that we women should get together more often to discuss our problems.



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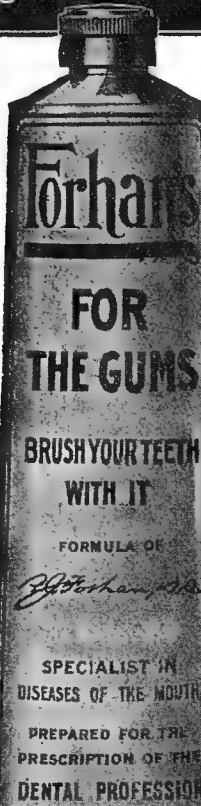
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begins with bleeding gums



Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

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EASY-TO-MAKE EDGINGS

By MARGARET KINGSLAND

MANY of the new household linens, daintily embroidered in simple stitchery, have narrow crocheted edgings that add much to their beauty. These edgings are practical and strong, frequently outliving the linen on which they are used. In most of the patterns illustrated the rows are worked lengthwise, and while shown here on a foundation chain, the chain may easily be omitted, working 1st row directly into linen. An easy way to do this is to baste the narrowest kind of hem, and machine-stitch it, using a coarse needle and no thread. Into holes thus punctured 1st row of crochet stitches may be worked.

No. 1 is a pretty design of shells and blocks that is charming for doilies, centre-pieces and runners. It is most satisfactory when worked of fine crochet cotton, about No. 70, the work done firmly with a steel needle, No. 14. If a foundation ch. is desired, make it length required, allowing something for working up. 1st row—1 d. c. in 1st st., *ch. 1, skip 1, 1 d. c. in next, and repeat from * to end. If this row is worked directly into the linen, space d. c. so that work is kept flat. 2nd row—Work 1 d. c. each in 1st 5 spaces, always with 1 ch. between; ch. 5, skip 2 spaces, and repeat from beginning to end. 3rd row—Over 1st 5-ch. of preceding row make 7 double treble (wind 3 times over hook), ch. 3, skip 1 space, 1 treble (wind twice over needle) in next, ch. 5, skip 1 space, 1 treble in next, ch. 3 and repeat from beginning. 4th row—Work 1 s. c. each in centre 3 sts. of each block, and in 5-ch. space between blocks make scallop as follows: ch. 2, * triple treble (wind 4 times over hook) in space, ch. 6 and catch in 5th ch. from needle for a picot, ch. 1, repeat from * until 6 triple treble have been made, 2 ch. after last. Fasten off.

No. 2 is particularly suited to towels, also lends itself well to use on rounded edges, for, with heading ch., it may be drawn into any desired shape. Rows are worked crosswise, and either coarse or fine cotton may be satisfactorily used. Begin with 18 ch. and make 1 double treble (wind 3 times over hook) in 13th ch. from needle; ch. 8, catch in end of foundation ch. 2nd row—Turn, 4 s. c. in space below needle, ch. 5 and catch for a picot, 9 s. c. in same space, 5 s. c. in next space. 3rd row—Turn, ch. 3, 1 double treble over double treble of 1st row, ch. 8, catch in 6th s. c. along preceding row. Repeat from beginning of 2nd row for length required. For heading make 1 d. c. in each picot and between picots enough ch. to give correct shape. For scallop work as follows: In 1st space work 10 s. c., 3 s. c. in next space. Turn, ch. 6, catch in 3rd s. c. from end of preceding space, turn, 9 s. c. over 6-ch. Make 6 s. c. more in space of edge, turn, ch. 14, catch in 4th s. c. at other side of small scallop, turn, over 14 ch. make 4 s. c. and picot alternately until 5 picots have been made with 4 s. c. after last picot. Make 1 s. c. in same space of edge, 5s. c., picot, 5 s. c. in next space, and repeat from beginning along.

No. 3 is worked lengthwise. On ch. right length work 2 rows of 2 ch. and 1 d. c. alternately. 3rd row—Work 5 holes as usual, and after last hole make 5 ch. instead of the usual 2 ch. Repeat from beginning. 4th row—Skip 1st space, make 3 spaces as usual, in 5 ch. space make 5 treble (wind twice over needle) ch. 5, 5 treble in same space, and repeat. 5th row—1 space over centre space, ch. 4, 10 treble with 5 ch. between in centre of shell, ch. 4, and repeat. 6th row—1 s. c. in space; 7 s. c. over 4-ch., picot, 1 s. c. in each treble, over 5-ch. work 5 s. c., picot

5 s. c. Turn, ch. 12, catch in s. c. made over last treble, turn, over 12 ch. make 5 s. c. and picot alternately until there are 20 s. c. in loop. Work 1 s. c. in each treble, picot, 7 s. c. over ch., and repeat.

No. 4 matches medallion at top of page. Make edging as follows: On ch. right length work d. c. and ch. alternately. 2nd row—1 d. c. in each space, 1 ch. between. 3rd row—1 d. c. each in 1st 4 spaces, 1 ch. between; ch. 6, skip 2 spaces, 1 double treble (wind 3 times over hook) in each of next 7 sts. Ch. 6, skip 2 spaces and repeat. 4th row—4 spaces

1st space, turn, 9 s. c. in loop. Work 5 s. c. over next 6 ch., turn, ch. 5, *1 triple treble (wind 4 times over hook) in centre s. c. of loop, ch. 4 and repeat from * until 3 triple treble have been worked in same st. Ch. 5, catch in centre s. c. in 6 ch. of preceding row, turn, over 5 ch. make 5 s. c., picot, 5 s. c., 5 s. c. in next space, picot 4 s. c. in next space. Turn, ch. 12, catch in second s. c. made in space before centre picot, turn, make 5 s. c. and picot alternately in 12 ch. loop, until 20 s. c. have been made. 1 s. c. in incompleted loop, 5 s. c., picot, 5 s. c. in next loop, 4 s. c. in incompleted space of preceding row. Make 1 s. c. in each double treble with picot at centre, and repeat.

Medallion to match begins at centre. Ch. 7, join. 1st round—Ch. 11 (to count at 1 treble and 7 ch.), *1 treble in ring, ch. 7, repeat twice from * and join; 4 spaces in round. 2nd round—1 treble in each ch. of preceding round, 7 ch. over each treble of preceding round. Join. 3rd round—1 treble in each treble of preceding round, and between groups make 7 ch., 1 d. c. in 2nd ch. of preceding round, *ch. 1, skip 1, 1 d. c. in next, and repeat once from *; 3 spaces in all. After last space ch. 7 and continue with the treble for group. Make corners for medallion as instructed for edging scallop, fastening off at end. For edge rounds, fasten thread in corner picot; ch. 8 (to count as 1 d. c. and 5 ch.), 1 d. c. in same picot, ch. 5, s. c. in next picot along edge, ch. 7, 1 d. c. in next picot, ch. 7, 1 d. c. in picot at centre of side. Reverse for 2nd half and make each side in same way. 2nd round—Work 1 d. c. in every 2nd st., 1 ch. between, and in centre of each corner make 2 d. c., 5 ch. between. Make a 2nd round in same way.

No. 5 may be made quickly. On ch. work 1 row of filet crochet holes. 2nd row—Work 3 spaces; turn, ch. 6, catch in 2nd d. c. from needle, turn, over loop work 10 s. c. Make 2 spaces along preceding row, turn, ch. 4, *1 treble in centre s. c. of loop, ch. 4, and repeat from * until 4 trebles have been made in same st. After last treble ch. 4 and catch in 1st d. c. made in row. Turn, in 1st 2 spaces of scallop make 4 s. c., picot, 4 s. c.; in centre space make 4 s. c., turn, ch. 6, catch over preceding treble, turn, in loop make 5 s. c., picot, 5 s. c. Make next 2 spaces like first 2 spaces of scallop, work 6 spaces along preceding row, then begin next scallop.

No. 6 should be made of cotton in a fine size. On ch. work 1 row of 1 d. c. and 1 ch. alternately. 2nd row—1 d. c. in each space, 1 ch. between, until 5 spaces in all have been worked; ch. 5, skip 2 spaces, and repeat. 3rd row—1 s. c. in each st. across 5 spaces (11 s. c. in all); ch. 9, and repeat. 4th row—Skip 1 s. c. at each end of group, working 9 s. c. across centre. Ch. 6, 1 treble in centre st. of 9 ch., ch. 7, 1 treble in same ch. Ch. 6, and repeat. 5th row—Work 7 s. c. over 9 s. c., skipping 1 s. c. at each end. Around scallop make 6 s. c. in 1st space, picot, in next space make 5 s. c., picot, 5 s. c., and in final space make picot and 6 s. c. Repeat.

No. 7 is ideal for use on ecru runners and centrepieces and is wonderfully effective when worked with heavy cotton, about size 10. Make ch. length needed and on it work 1 row of 1 d. c. and 1 ch. alternately. 2nd row—1 d. c. in each space, 1 ch. between, until 3 spaces have been made. Ch. 6, skip 1 space; wind thread over needle twice, pick up in next space and work off as usual, holding last loop back on needle. Make 3 sts. more in same way in same space, after 4th st. working off all remaining loops at once. Ch. 6, skip 1 space, and repeat from beginning. 3rd row—Over 3 spaces work

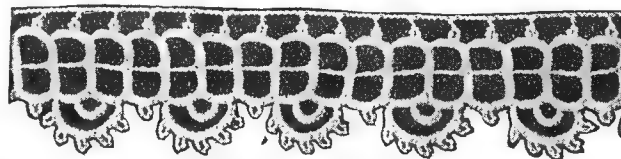
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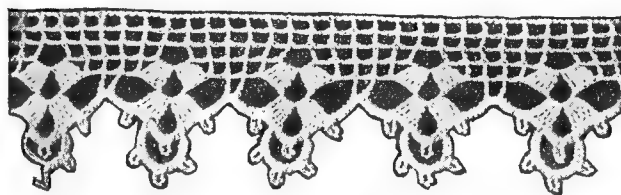
Medallion to match edging No. 4.



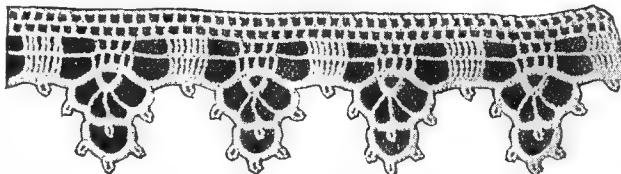
No. 1. A pretty design of shells and blocks.



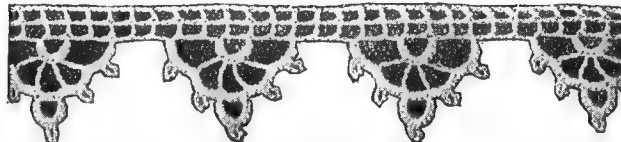
No. 2. This pattern may be used on round as well as straight edges.



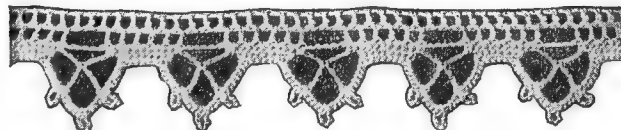
No. 3. Fine cottons are most suited to this design.



No. 4. For towels and runners. The medallion above matches it.



No. 5. This edge goes as quickly as mile-a-minute lace.



No. 6. A dainty edge, particularly good for luncheon sets.



No. 7. Use this on heavy linens, working it with heavy cotton.

over 3 spaces; ch. 6, 1 double treble in each double treble, ch. 6, and repeat. Scallops: Over 6-ch. after double treble make 9 s. c.; 1 s. c. in each d. c. and each space until 4th space has been worked into; turn, ch. 6, catch in s. c. worked into

THE CAMERA ON THE FARM

Some of the good uses to which it may be put and the pleasure and profit thereby gained

By AMY J. ROE

BY all means take your camera along.

You may be going on a summer outing, starting on a long desired vacation, visiting friends or merely taking an observation trip around the farm to see how the stock is faring in the distant pasture, or to observe how well the crop is coming along, but the chances are that before



Children, posed naturally, are good subjects for the photographer

you return home you will see several objects or incidents worth photographing, and which, if registered in that way, would prove interesting and possibly valuable records.

You may not be one of those people who have developed the snap-shot habit. You may have a notion hidden in some corner of your mind that it is child's play, something not worthy of the attention of those with a serious or business turn to their minds. If you do you will have an interesting time learning some things that have never appealed to you before. You will discover that photography is an engrossing hobby, an art from which you can derive both pleasure and benefit.

Cameras are so cheap these days that one is to be found in nearly every household. When purchasing a new one it is well to enquire concerning its management. The merchant who handles them for sale is usually able to give you the desired information or to give you some literature on the subject. You want to get the very best results possible out of your investment so be sure to find out how to regulate the light for dark and bright days, how to load and unload the camera so that the films will not be injured in any way, how to adjust the camera to get the proper focus for near and distant objects, how to take time exposures, interior pictures and flash-lights. If you are really enthusiastic you may wish to go even farther, and to learn how to develop and print, but that is another story. It is possible to get this done so quickly and cheaply these days that most people prefer to have it done by someone who makes a business of doing that kind of work.

There is a great variety in the types

of work one may do with a camera. You will likely find that your interest will develop and follow along one or two definite paths and others will be practically unexplored.

Most people at some time or another in their history have been hunters. Today, partly because wild life is getting scarcer and scarcer, and partly because we do not have the opportunity for hunting, we do not take the same enjoyment out of killing. A new kind of hunter bids fair to rival the gunsman in his sport and in public favor. He carries, instead of a death-dealing weapon, a harmless, mysterious-looking black box and some film ammunition. He need pay no attention to game laws and instead of destroying life, preserves accurate records of creatures, their habits and their homes, and these, by the aid of lanterns and magazine illustration, provide a feast of entertainment for those who rarely, if ever, have the opportunity of seeing such things for themselves. It is when you listen to men like Ernest Thompson Seton, relating experiences in camera stalking of wild creatures that you realize that it has thrills, tests of patience and endurance and rewards all its own. So if you are a lover of nature there is a wonderful field of opportunity before you, especially if you happen to live in the country. When you reach a certain grade of excellence in this type of work you will find a ready market for pictures and stories with magazines that cater to the reading interest of lovers of nature. But your pictures must have some points that save them from being ordinary. They should show something interesting or unusual.

If you have spent a half hour or so on some rainy day leafing over the pages of an old snap-shot album you will have realized keenly, perhaps with some amusement or maybe with a twinge of regret, how constant is change in this world of ours. You treasure those old snaps simply because they are old and you would not part with them for worlds, as they picture old friends, past happy incidents and scenes that awaken pleasant memories.

A word might be said here concerning good pictures. If you start in with your new camera by snapping pictures without any thought of their beauty, their purpose and their value for future reference, you are going to pile up unnecessary expense and run the risk of becoming bored with the results of your own efforts. It is necessary to exercise some judgment if you are going to get the greatest satisfaction out of your hobby. Every picture you take should be as beautiful as it is possible to make it. It should have a motive and a setting. The motive may be a photograph of some person or object. The background is the setting. It is within your power to make that pleasing or uninteresting. Omit all unattractive features as far as possible. Trees make a good background. The finder of your camera will help you in

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The farm abounds in pictures worth photographing

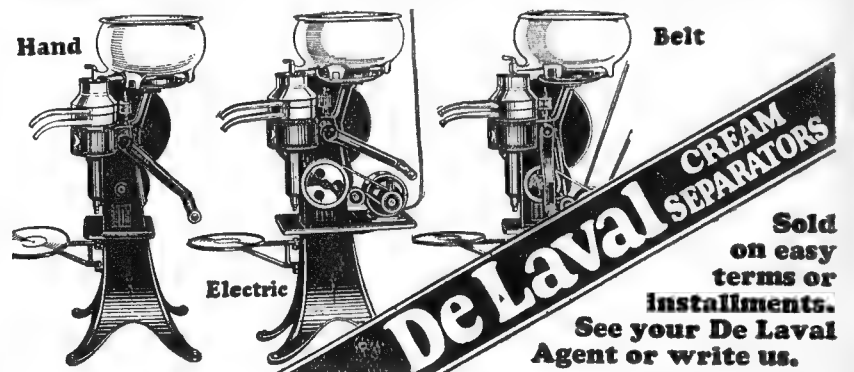


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STARVING ON THREE MEALS

Why minerals are needed—Foods that protect—How to avoid losses

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

DID it ever occur to you that people could starve on three meals a day? It sounds ridiculous, but nevertheless many plump, well-favored individuals are actually famishing—not for want of enough victuals, but for lack of sufficient minerals. Anybody whose diet consists chiefly of bread, buns, cakes, cookies (and other foods made from white flour), butter, jams, rich puddings, pies, meats and potatoes, is most certainly suffering from mineral starvation, and is running a grave risk. Let me tell you why. Minerals are necessary for keeping the body in repair and in good running order—some build and repair bone and teeth, others make rich, red blood, while another prevents goitre. A general shortage results in an acid condition of the blood. From this

you can readily see what an important place in the diet should be given to these substances. While it is necessary for every adult to have sufficient minerals each day to keep the body repaired, it is still more essential for growing children—that includes everybody under 20.

What Minerals Do

It goes without saying that it is highly important for a child to have strong bones and teeth that are able to resist decay. In order to build sturdy arms, legs, an erect back, a hard skull and good teeth, boys and girls should have a liberal supply of calcium and phosphorus. Without these minerals the skeleton and the teeth cannot grow properly, and the body of an adult cannot be kept in repair. If you will turn to The Guide of November 12, 1924, and January 7, 1925, you will find considerable information on how teeth and bones are built. Many cases of rickets are largely due to a shortage of minerals.

Fortunately, calcium is not hard to procure. On every farm there is milk, which is unusually rich in this valuable mineral. A quart a day for every growing child, and at least a pint for each adult, are required in order to prevent a shortage, but of course, it is not necessary for each person to drink the entire quota. Instead, part of it can be served in milk soup, custard, sauces, rice pudding, junket, on cereals or in ice cream. Many a child who "doesn't like milk" will take it in the above forms without a murmur, and will even drink it through "straws" because he has seen adults imbibing soft drinks in that way. Let's Eat Milk, in The Guide of May 14, 1924, gives several ideas for serving milk. There are other sources of calcium available to everyone. Cheese, because it is made from milk is rich in this mineral. On account of its being a very concentrated food it should not be given raw to young children, neither should adults eat it in large quantities as a rule. Carrots, apples, oranges and lemons also contain calcium.

Needed in Every Cell

Phosphorus works side by side with calcium in constructing bone and teeth—in fact one cannot do the work properly without the other. Milk again is useful because it contains both, and so does cheese of course. Phosphorus is also present in egg yolk, meat, fish, fowl, lemons, oranges, apples and whole grains. Beef juice, for small children, is preferable to meat, especially when they are getting a quart of milk a day. Phosphorus is not only necessary for the hard tissues but for the softer ones as well. In fact every one of the millions of cells which make up the body requires phosphorus, so you see how important it is for the diet to contain sufficient.

The word "iron" immediately sug-

gests something hard and strong, but in foods it is different. It is present in some of the nicest edibles the country produces. Egg yolk, spinach, young beet tops, kale, watercress, dandelion greens, Swiss chard, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, string beans, asparagus and some other vegetables provide iron in a very palatable form and so do meat, prunes, dates, raisins, figs, nuts, apples, lemons, oranges and molasses in varying amounts. Whole wheat flour and whole cereals come in this class, but those that are highly refined have lost most of their iron.

Bran in muffins and other dishes helps to provide part of the day's supply of minerals. One of the constituents of good, red blood, is iron so it is essential that sufficient be included in the daily ration.

The red corpuscles which give blood its color are constantly being manufactured in the marrow of the bones, and must have iron day by day for constructive purposes. An anaemic person is suffering from a shortage of this mineral, and so are a great many other people.

Iodine starvation is very common in sections of continents that are far from the sea, and Western Canada is no exception. It manifests itself by a swelling of the thyroid gland situated at the lower part of the neck in front. Near the sea coast, goitre is practically unknown because people can get foods that are rich in iodine, but on the prairie, we have to do our best by using deep sea fish, desserts made from Irish moss and table salt specially prepared. Further information can be secured from Facts About Goitre, in The Guide of April 1, 1925.

As Blood Purifiers

Not only do minerals have a direct influence upon the development and repair of bones, teeth and other tissues, but they also are invaluable as blood-regulators. In fact they beat patent medicines and molasses and sulphur "all hollow." Starches, sugars, fats and proteins have a tendency to make the blood acid, while foods rich in minerals neutralize the acids and help to keep the blood in good condition. Boils, pimples and many other skin affections are the result, partly of faulty elimination and partly of a diet that lacks minerals. These important substances have an affect upon the heart-beat and upon the clotting of blood, which is so necessary in the case of cuts.

Just because you have a list of foods containing minerals, let me beg of you not to develop food fads. Milk alone will not do the trick, neither will vegetables, nor fruits, nor whole cereals, nor any other of the foods mentioned. The only way to prevent starvation is to provide, in addition to the old standbys, plenty of milk, fruit, eggs, vegetables and whole cereals. When you cannot secure fresh fruits and vegetables, use the canned or dried form. Cold-pack canning has prevented mineral starvation many a time. Although only four minerals have been mentioned there are several others without which the body cannot get along. However, if the suggestions given here are followed there will be a sufficiency for all purposes.

Too frequently valuable material is lost in peeling vegetables and in cutting them into small pieces. Soaking dissolves out minerals and is only justifiable when vegetables are old and flabby. Water in which garden products have been boiled should be used for soups, sauces, or gravies, because it contains valuable minerals. The best way to avoid loss is to bake or steam vegetables instead of boiling them.



LAUNDRY TIPS FOR SUMMER

New methods save wear and tear—Preventing colors from running

By MARION HUGHES

SUMMER washings are different now from what they were years ago. In the days of full skirts and waist lines, people wore starched dresses of firmly-woven cottons, but the prevailing modes of 1925 demand supple fabrics that fall in graceful lines from shoulder to hem. Ratines, cotton crepes, voiles, organ-dies and wash silks have replaced the heavy stiff materials of the past, and require different treatment on wash day. Fabrics for underwear have also changed. Instead of crisp, ruffled cottons many people are wearing costume-slips of silk crepes or knitted silk, while bloomers of pongee or tricolette are gaining in favor. These changes demand alterations in laundry methods. The old practice of using a washboard and plenty of elbow grease has given way to squeezing and kneading in a rich suds. This is necessary for inner and outer garments because the fabrics of today are injured by harsh treatment. For the suds, select only pure white soaps, soap flakes or granulated soaps—other kinds are not economical in the long run because they increase the wear and tear upon fine cottons and wash silks, especially the latter.

Avoid Rubbing

Don't apply soap directly to fabrics of these types because it has to be rubbed out again, and rubbing helps to shorten their lives. Make a jelly by shaving a bar of neutral soap, or by dissolving flakes in water. Pour sufficient into the tub or washer to produce a rich suds. Always use soft water if possible, and never have it hotter than lukewarm. When washing summer garments by hand, knead or squeeze them to float out the dirt and you'll find that there's no trouble in getting them clean, unless, of course, there are very soiled spots, in which case apply a little soap jelly and rub gently with the hands. It never pays to wear garments so long that they require harsh treatment. At least two or three rinses are necessary in order to free silk or cotton fabrics from all traces of soapy water. Silk is yellowed by poor rinsing and delicate colors lose some of their beauty.

Starching was once a rite never to be omitted, but today it is seldom used because it spoils the effect. This is a great advantage as it takes less time to do washing and makes ironing much easier. If fabrics need starch, make it thin and see that it is well cooked. Many summer garments look better if never hung on the line at all. When laid flat on a large towel or a strip of coarse linen and covered with another towel, an article can be rolled up and set aside until partly dry. In this way, the material is more evenly damp than if it were dried and sprinkled. With habutai, knitted silk, washable satin, fugi and pongee, greater satisfaction is assured when this method is used. If you wish to put the garments on the line, slip them on to coat-hangers, so they will not be pulled out of shape. Needless to say, it is unwise to put colored garments in the sun.

Colors That Run

One of the difficulties in summer laundering is the running of colors. Manufacturers are gradually producing more shades that are "fast" both to washing and to sunlight, but it is a good idea to enquire when purchasing whether the colors are guaranteed. Very cheap cottons are usually a poor investment, not only because they wear quickly, but on account of poor dyes. Therefore to pay a reasonable price often saves work in the laundry. However, there are times when you have fears about whether materials and garments are going to "run." Until recently everybody religiously used salt or other things for setting the color, but it has been found that mordants of this kind do not really prevent "bleeding." In addition salt hardens the water, and only increases the problems of wash-day.

Rapid washing seems to be the best thing. Use only soft water, since washing powders and soda used for softening may cause the color to run. Have the water at a low temperature—lukewarm is best—and use soap jelly made of fine soap or flakes. Squeeze and souse the garment up and down until the dirt is removed, and then rinse as quickly as possible. For stiffening materials of this kind, do not use hot starch or the colors may run. It should be made very thin because starch thickens on cooling and will not properly penetrate the fabric. Roll in a towel as already described, taking care that two colors do not come in contact with each other. Iron as soon as possible.

Many of the difficulties in washing colored clothing could be avoided before the garments are made. It is a mistake to use trimming unless you are sure the colors are fast. This can be ascertained by washing it beforehand. If appliqued patches and fancy buttons have to be removed before each washing, they are more trouble than they are worth. Black silk or satin, or wool trimmings may spoil a dress entirely. If fancy buttons with metal shanks, or tin backs are used, they should be detachable in order to prevent rusting. This is often easily done by sewing them to dome fasteners. Large buttons if attached in pairs by a piece of the goods or tape can be slipped in and out of dresses with ease. In this case two button-holes are necessary—one in the usual place and the other where the button is ordinarily sewn. When choosing edgings, bias bindings, pipings and other trimmings be sure to ask if the colors are guaranteed to be fast. Don't select materials like velvet or ribbon that cannot be washed, because it takes time to remove and replace them whenever the garments need washing. If you wish to save work, avoid collars with plaited ruffles and dresses with accordian plaits.

Taking Out Stains

Another problem connected with summer washings is the removal of stains. Always take them out first because soap and warm water set some of them permanently. First of all, use cold water. This will take out sugar, milk, egg, blood and many others. If the stain seems greasy rub a little soap jelly on the wet cloth. Tar, shoe polish or grease from the car or farm implements will come out in the wash if you apply a little fresh lard or coal oil before tubbing. The same treatment does for grass stains.

If father has been wielding the paint brush at the barn or the house, ten chances to one the children will get paint on their clothes. Soaking in turpentine does the trick. Fruit stains are particularly troublesome in summer, and many will remain forever if you do not take them out before tubbing the garment or tablecloth. Red and purple fruits especially are hard to get out after washing, but are no trouble if removed at once. They will gradually fade if boiling water is poured on them from a height, if the material is stretched over a bowl.

Certain spots will not budge without the use of chemicals, which sometimes remove color as well. In this case it is necessary to decide whether the stain or a white spot is more undesirable. If it is to be removed, make a ring around the stain with a cake of soap to prevent the chemical from spreading.

To remove ink, moisten the cloth and apply diluted oxalic acid with a medicine dropper. Rinse at once. For some inks it will be necessary to apply diluted ammonia in the same way, rinsing thoroughly again. To take out iron rust use diluted oxalic acid and omit the ammonia. Rinse carefully or the material will rot. Javelle water is an excellent bleach for many stains on linen and cotton, but destroys silks and wools, and takes out color.

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A LETTER TO A BRIDE

In which an experienced farm woman offers some advice

Poplar Point,
Manitoba, Canada.
May 27, 1925

Miss Lois Wilcox,
Charles City, Iowa, U.S.A.

My dear Lois.—Your charming letter telling of your great happiness and of the best man on earth came this morning. Your letter brought the early years of my married life so vividly to mind that I cannot resist the temptation of sitting right down and writing you some good advice before it slips my mind in my round of duties, for spring is a busy time for farmers and their wives as well. I know you will not resent the unsolicited advice that your old aunt is offering you gratis. You and I were always pretty good pals in your pinafore days so you will listen to what I have to offer.

In a way your case is so like mine. You too are marrying a Canadian boy and planning on coming to Canada to settle down on a big farm. How enthusiastic your letter sounds and how willing and eager you are to face the unknown.

My dear, my dear, we, too, were going to conquer the world, we were going to have our married life so different from anyone else, we were never going to get into the hum-drum ways of other married folk, but we were always going to be lovers. To tell the truth and the whole truth, that lover business soon wears out. Of course hot and bitter tears are shed when hubby forgets to come in and kiss his new wife goodbye, and what little quarrels and big ones, too, until the readjustment is made. After the first hectic year or so, life is really much more comfortable, for you get to be good companions and understand each other without so many words and outward show of feeling. The feeling is there just the same but it is deeper and wears better.

You say you and Bert are to be married this fall and are going West for the winter, then back to your Canadian farm next spring. I know very well that you have always been in school and busy during the summer helping your father in the office, hence have not had time to learn to cook. No doubt you can make excellent fudge, and a perfectly delicious salad, but that does not amount to a row of beans. You just take this summer off and learn to cook.

Oh, yes, I know your husband-to-be has told you that you need never do any work at all; that he will hire all the work done. That is a grand way men have. But when the cook leaves, as cooks have a habit of doing on the farm as well as in town, and a bunch of men come in raving hungry, it is just as well to have that little accomplishment up your sleeve, for your young husband will be doubly proud of you if you can prepare a substantial meal, and he will be a lot better natured too, than he will be if he should go hungry.

I can smile now on looking back over my early experiences on the farm, but, oh! the bitter tears I shed, the big mistakes I made, the provisions I wasted, it was really quite tragic at the time.

Experience Will Help

Why not get your mother to come up and spend a month or two with me this summer and leave you in full charge of the house? It would be a change for her, a pleasure to me to have my only sister to myself for a long visit, and you will thank your lucky stars some day that you had the opportunity of the experience of managing alone.

The best way to do would be to have your father give you a regular housekeeping allowance and do your own marketing and pay the bills incident to housekeeping. I know your brothers won't mind you experimenting upon them as long as it is in such a good cause. When you get so you can serve your own immediate family an edible meal, then invite the clan in several times for dinner, then serve a dinner to your friends. Stick to substantial cooking. Knick-knacks are all right for parties and luncheons, but have no place on the

farm, so learn to bake your own bread and pastry, for there isn't going to be any handy corner grocery to run to if you are short of food.

Now another thing—your hope chest. No doubt you have been busy this long time filling it with all those pretty hand-embroidered linens that so delight the young bride. If you have a large supply of fine linen store them at your mother's in her linen closet until you have your home well established. You will find that not only do you have little room for such things but little need of them. Even if you should use them every day, think of the laundry question. You may not always have soft water, there are no electric irons, laundresses are unknown and you won't have time to wash and iron quantities of embroidered linen.

Your Linen Chest

Stock your linen chest with a generous supply of plain cotton bedding; instead of those fussy hand-embroidered guest towels make up a supply of terry towelling roller towels and smaller towels for kitchen use. By using the bath towels you will not have such heavy ironing and they are easier washed than linen towels. A few tablecloths and table napkins if you will, but you will find that you will resort to the nice washable oil cloth for the most part and will use paper napkins which you can purchase so cheap by the thousand.

I know that brides like dainty underwear, but do not put too much money into dainty underwear for the farm. Rather make your everyday things of a fine quality crepe or seersucker; house dresses and bungalow aprons of the same are nice and save in the laundry, which is one of the biggest problems on the farm. If you don't own an outing costume—one of those hiker's suits, knickerbocker and tunic of khaki colored cotton—then get one for they are most useful in garden or chicken pens and are easier to work in. My good neighbors were quite shocked at first but they have nearly all followed suit and own hiker suits of their own.

Do not bring great quantities of silver and glass and fragile china to the farm. You will not use them once in a blue moon and they must be taken care of just the same. If you have such things store them for future use. I had to keep my silver in a safe in the hall, for we left the house to go hunting often and were afraid it might disappear. Now when the few occasions did arise when I might have used the silver I could never work the combination of that safe, but would have to go to the field or barn yard to get my husband. Then the silver would be tarnished black, no matter in what good shape it had been put away. When the old home burned, this safe and the silver were dug out of the ash heaps in the basement some weeks after, the silver as black as could be.

One thing you will need and that will be your books. Bring them all. You can't have too many, for there will be long stormy winter evenings when there will be nothing else to do but sit by the fire and read and listen to the wind shrieking down from the north pole.

If I were you I would bring a piano for you do not want to neglect your music, which you will do if you put off securing an instrument. A house without music and books is not a home in the true sense of the word. Who was it that said that a house without books was like a house without windows?

I do want you to avoid some of the mistakes I made in my early farm experience. 'Tis true that I have weathered the storms without being much the worse for wear. I really feel as if we pioneered in those days, for we truly roughed it out here in the bush, as you will probably have to do to a certain extent, for when you are just starting there are so many things to buy that the housewife must do with what little she can. I feel capable of doing almost anything now after all my experience

Continued on Page 19

THE LODGEPOLE PINE

A mountain dweller who is a good friend of the farmer

Written and illustrated by DAN MCGOWAN

OF the nine species of pine which are found in Canada, four occur in the West, the most common and abundant variety being the Lodgepole or Western Jack Pine. This tree has at present a very large range, covering large areas which were formerly occupied by the spruce. Indeed the entire eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is thickly clothed with trees of this kind, such forest, on account of its moisture-retaining qualities, being immensely valuable to the farmers of the prairie provinces.

The Lodgepole Pine is ordinarily from 50 to 100 feet high, and has a diameter of from 12 to 24 inches. Usually found in very dense stands it there grows tall, straight and without branches except at

the crown. Standing in fairly open country it develops branches almost to the ground. There is one main stem which leads the tree upward, a form which is not departed from except by accident. The branches are placed in whorls and emerge at right angles to the trunk. The needles, which are of course the leaves of the pine, do not remain on the tree permanently but are shed after a period of growth varying from two to five years. As new leaves are continually sprouting and pushing



A branch of the lodgepole pine, showing the cones and needles

out, the tree is always green or as it is called, "evergreen." The pines shed their leaves in a very unobtrusive fashion, the process being carried on throughout the summer months. By October the "moult" is usually completed and then the pine forest, seen from an eminence, appears like richest velvet. This is particularly noticeable where the trees are young.

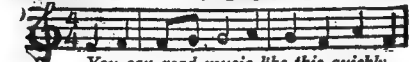
Cones form on the Lodgepole Pine at a very early stage in its growth. These are from one to two inches in length and are of a light brown color. They may be found adhering to the twigs and branches for so long a period as ten years, the seed still retaining its vitality. Fresh cones are formed year by year and one may thus observe individual trees bearing an enormous quantity of seed. (Upon one mature tree which stands in the yard of the writer there are at present approximately three thousand cones.) These seed containers are very hard and, when first formed, are quite prickly. They open readily when exposed to strong heat, thus many areas whereon the trees have been burned may be reseeded by the Lodgepole Pine.

Lodgepole Pine may be found growing profusely on very poor land and often on bare rocky situations. On such unfavorable sites, however, the trees remain small and scrubby. The finest growth is attained by trees that are rooted in sandy moist slopes and plateaus, but even there the trees are of somewhat slow growth. In demand for mine props, poles, railway ties and fencing, this timber forms a valuable natural resource. In bygone days when Red Men roved the plains and foothills, this tree was put to use in the erection of tipis or lodges. Hence the common name of Lodgepole Pine.

A number of wilderness creatures are dependent on the pine for food and shelter. The red squirrel feeds on the seeds; the porcupine eats freely of the bark. Two species of birds, the Cross-bill and the Pine Grosbeak have been particularly adapted for extracting the seeds from the pine cones. The Canada Jay roosts and nests in the Lodgepole Pine woods.

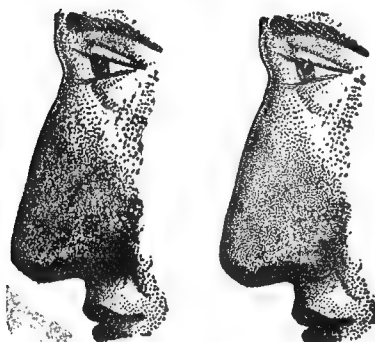
The pines are trees of ancient lineage and seem possessed of a quiet stately dignity. Standing in serried ranks upon the mountain sides and in the valleys, they perform a useful task in holding back the floods from rains and snows, thus ensuring a normal and permanent supply of water to the people who dwell upon the great plains of Western Canada.

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31x4	11.40	2.30	14.20	2.60	33x4.95 fits 82x4	18.30	3.70
32x4	12.40	2.45	15.40	2.75	34x4.95 fits 88x4	19.00	3.90
33x4	12.80	2.50	15.80	2.90	34x5.77 fits 82x4 1/2	24.50	4.30
34x4	13.60	2.65	16.40	3.00	34x5.77 fits 88x4 1/2	24.90	4.50
32x4 1/2			19.90	3.55	35x5.77 fits 84x4 1/2	25.90	4.65
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Take the case of George Haddock for example. Twenty-eight years of age and married, George Haddock insured his life with a North American 20 Payment Life Policy.

For the next twenty years he paid the moderate annual premiums cheerfully and willingly—each payment a reminder of a trust being well discharged.

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The 20 Payment Life is an ideal plan for the young salaried man. Its premiums are low, yet payments are completed in twenty years.

We will be glad to furnish full particulars about this form of policy.

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TRADE MARK **"FRUIT SALT"** MARK

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Sales Representatives for North America:
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11

SIMPLE AND DAINY STYLES



No. 2346—Popular Bouffant Style. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material.

Hot-iron transfer pattern No. 700 (blue only) costs 15c extra.

No. 2413—Jumper Dress Design. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 42-inch material for dress and 2½ yards 40-inch material for gimpes.

No. 2431—Attractive Model. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material with 1½ yards 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2425—Apron Front Frock. Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material with 1½ yards 2-inch lace.

No. 2420—One-Piece Apron. The diagram will convince you how easy it is to make. Cut in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 2385—Costume Slip to Wear With Tunic Blouses. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 40-inch material with ¾ yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2258—Smartly Tiered Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material, with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS: Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper being sure to state number and size of pattern you want. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

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You may have read the experience of the family who were the victims of such dire misfortune, until only their rhubarb patch stood between them and starvation. Just when they had reached the extremity, they happened to try a method of marketing which developed into a gold brick. It began by selling rhubarb on the roadside to passing motorists, and in a few years proved so successful that they recently sold \$50,000 worth of fruit in this manner in one season.

A small Classified Ad. inserted in the Farmers' Market Place, is almost as good a method of marketing, because it enables farmers to buy or

sell second-hand machinery, seed grain, pure-bred livestock, poultry, bees, fruit stock and all kinds of miscellaneous articles at good prices. Read the information box on page 32.

Reassurance

"I wish you could assure me," said a nervous old lady, approaching the captain of an excursion boat, "that this vessel would be able to come safely through a storm."

"Lady," proudly asserted the grizzled skipper, "this old craft has come safe through so many storms that half her timbers is unj'nted."—American Legion Weekly.



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"Pardon me for not writing to you before about your Dodd's Kidney Pills, but when one enjoys good health one is always busy.

"Some time ago I was suffering with my kidneys and weakness of the bladder. I read in your Almanac that Dodd's Kidney Pills were good for this trouble and decided to try them.

"I had not a great deal of confidence in pills because I had tried so many other kinds without good results. To my surprise after I had taken the first box, I began to feel better. I continued taking them and am now completely relieved of my trouble. I advise all those who suffer with their kidneys to use them. It gives me pleasure to tell all my friends to use them."

This statement, which speaks for itself, is sent to us by Madame A. Godin, well known in this place.

Guide Bulletin Service

The Guide bulletins are widely read throughout the West by subscribers who find them packed with practical up-to-date information. These bulletins are offered to readers at less than cost. Send one cent for each one listed below, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return. Order by number. Address: The Bulletin Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

1. How to Make a Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly.
8. How to Make a Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash Day.
10. New Garments from Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. How to Make One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A House Built by Parts.
15. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
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26. Feeding Silage.
27. Experience With Silage.
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31. Feeding from Pit Silos.
32. How to Operate a Beef Ring.
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34. Vines and Creepers.
35. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
36. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
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38. The Care of Floor Coverings.
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43. How to Mix Whitewash.
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45. How to Make an Ice Well.
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47. How to Pot Bulbs for the Winter.
48. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells.
49. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
50. How to Judge Bread.
51. The Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
52. How to Make Soap at Home.
53. Growing Melons, Pumpkins and Squash.
54. Shipping Crates for Livestock.
55. Ideas for Entertainments.
56. Banish the Clothes Moth.
57. Dry Cleaning at Home.
58. Canning Tongue, Brain and Sausage.
59. Use of a Pressure Cooker.
60. House Plants for Winter.
61. Perennials for the Farm.
62. Unusual Perennials.
63. How to Refinish Furniture.
64. Re-arranging the Kitchen.

Special Bulletins

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Labor-Savers for the Farm Home—A pamphlet containing instructions for making 58 devices for the home. 10 cents, postpaid.

FOR SUMMER WEAR



No. 2416—Attractive Jumper Dress. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 32-inch material for dress and 1½ yards 40-inch material for guimpe.

No. 2317—Beltless Style. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2365—Becoming One-Piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 40-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2419—Flared Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material with 2 yards 2-inch ribbon.

The hot-iron transfer pattern No. 700 (blue only) costs 15c extra.

No. 2300—Slim Line Dress for Full Figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch material.

Hot-iron transfer pattern No. 730 (blue and yellow) costs 15c extra.

No. 2279—Button-Down-the-Front Dress for Girls. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 40-inch material.

No. 2100—Jaunty Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36 or 40-inch material with 1½ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2378—One-Piece Dress for Wee Maids. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 40-inch material.

All patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

A Letter to a Bride

Continued from Page 16

from driving a four-horse team, a Fordson, or taking our binder or cultivator if the necessity arises, and I know that I can get up a fairly satisfactory meal in a mighty short space of time without having nervous prostration.

Our wedding present to you is going to be in the form of a check, and you can buy what you most need when you get into your new home, be it range or ice box. Just whisper a word to those other aunts and uncles of yours that checks would be handier than berry spoons, glass and silverware, and all the kind of stuff that is very well in its place but not some of the things most needed on a farm.

Now send that good mother of yours out to me for a visit and borrow one of her aprons, a generous sized one, and get awfully busy.

Your loving aunt,
MARILLA R. WHITMORE.

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The Saskatoon Exhibition announce that they have secured a large number of tents and very suitable grounds immediately adjoining the Exhibition Grounds. A caretaker is provided, also light and water. All the motorist has to do is to state that he wishes a tent for one night or a week, and a reservation is made. Special rates for admission to the grounds by the week is arranged for parties of this kind.

Easy-to-make-Edgings

Continued from Page 12

1 s. c. in each st. Over 6 ch. work 3 s. c., picot, 5 s. c., and in next space work 3 s. c. Turn, ch. 9, catch in 3rd s. c. from end of preceding space. Turn, in loop make 6 s. c., picot, 6 s. c. In next space make 2 s. c., picot, 3 s. c. Repeat.—By courtesy Peoples' Home Journal.

RED PIMPLES ALL OVER FACE

Also on Shoulders. Lost a Lot
of Sleep. Cuticura Healed.

"Pimples started breaking out all over my face and shoulders. They were hard and red and I lost a lot of sleep on account of the irritation. The pimples on my face scaled over and my face was all disfigured.

"I used a lot of different remedies without success. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they afforded relief in about one month. I continued the treatment and in about three months I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Marie Rose Peters, Box 32, Tourville, L'Islet Co., Que.

Keep your skin clear and your pores active by daily use of Cuticura Soap. Heal irritations and rashes with Cuticura Ointment.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

MENDETS - WONDER LEAK STOPPERS
mend leaks instantly in all utensils, hot water bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 15c and 30c a package postpaid. AGENTS WANTED. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 4, Collingwood, Ont.



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of Canada**

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A few strokes to and fro and you have a new keen edge for each shave. Saves constant blade expense.

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Valet Auto-Strop Razor

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For Home Loving Women

If a chair looks scratched or the varnish has come off—refinish it yourself with KYANIZE Floor Finish. It varnishes and stains in one single operation.

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Good for Floors
That's the reason
it's wonderful
for furniture.
Extra durable

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By WILLIAM MACHARG AND EDWIN BALMER

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far
Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, was murdered while driving in his own car with an unknown man who made his escape before Warden's death was discovered. Just previous to this Warden had intimated to his wife that he was expecting a call from a young man whom he might feel called upon to help, as he had been deeply wronged by some of his (Warden's) friends.

Basil Santoine, a blind lawyer, who had won national fame for his work in connection with legal business of men powerful in the world of finance, was attacked by an unknown assailant while travelling on a train running from Seattle to Chicago. Santoine was travelling under the assumed name of Dorne, with his daughter, Harriet, and his secretary, Donald Avery. From the first Harriet had evidenced an interest in a young man by the name of Eaton, travelling on the same train. Eaton was the first to discover that Santoine had been attacked. Avery and Connery (the conductor of the train) questioned Eaton as to his whereabouts before taking the train from Seattle. Eaton refused to give them any information except that he had recently come from Asia and that he was the young man who had waited at Warden's house on the night of the murder. Eaton had taken a telegram, written in code, addressed to one named Hillward. This, coupled with a second one telling him that: "He is on your train under the name of Dorne," served to fasten suspicion on him, and Connery had him placed under arrest. Later Santoine questioned Eaton, who refused to divulge any information regarding himself, where he had come from or his destination. Much to his surprise he was not taken off the train and put in gaol, but carried through to Santoine's home, where he was virtually a prisoner. It was to get into Santoine's house that he had come from Asia and planned and schemed how it was to be done. There he met Wallace Blatchford, a cousin to, and the man who was responsible through a hunting accident of blinding Santoine.

HARRIET stood an instant vacantly staring after him; then she went to the door and fastened it with a catch. She came back to the great table-desk—her blind father's desk—and seated herself in the great chair, his chair, and buried her face in her hands. She had seemed—and she knew that she had seemed—quite composed as she talked to Eaton; now she was not composed. Her face was burning hot; her hands, against her cheeks, were cold; tremors of feeling shook her as she thought of the man who had just left her. Why, she asked herself, was she not able to make herself treat this man in the way that her mind told her she should have treated him? That he might be the one who had dealt the blow intended to kill her father—her being could not and would not accept that. Yet, the only reason she had to deny it, was her feeling.

That Eaton must have been involved in the attack or, at least, must have known and now knew something about it which he was keeping from them, seemed certain. Yet she did not, she could not, abominate and hate this man. Instead, she found herself impelled, against all natural reason, more and more to trust him. Moreover, was it fair to her father for her to do this?

Since childhood, since babyhood even, no one had ever meant anything to her in comparison with her father. Her mother had died when she was young; she had never had, in her play as a child, the careless abandon of other children, because in spite of play she had been thinking of her father; the greatest joy of childhood she could remember was walking hand in hand with her father and telling him the things she saw; it had been their "game"; and as she grew older and it had ceased to be merely a game—as she had grown more and more useful to the blind man, and he had learned more fully to use and trust her—she had found it only more interesting, a greater pleasure. She had never had any other ambition—and she had no other now—except to serve her father; her joy was to be his eyes; her triumph had been when she had found that, though he searched the world and paid fortunes to find others to "see" for him, no one could serve him as she could; she had never thought of herself apart from him.

Now her father had been attacked and injured—attacked foully, while he slept; he had come close to death, had

suffered; he was still suffering. Certainly she ought to hate, at least be aloof from anyone, everyone, against whom the faintest suspicion breathed of having been concerned in that dastardly attack upon her father; and that she found herself without aversion to Eaton, when he was with her, now filled her with shame and remorse.

She crouched lower against this desk which so represented her father in his power; she felt tears of shame at herself hot on her cold hands. Then she got up and recollected herself. Her father, when he would wake, would wish to work; there were certain important matters he must decide at once.

Harriet went to the end of the room and to the right of the entrance door. She looked about, with a habit of caution, and then removed a number of books from a shelf about shoulder high; she thus exposed a panel at the back of the bookcase, which she slid back. Behind it appeared the steel door of a combination wall-safe. She opened it and took out two large, thick envelopes with tape about them, sealed and addressed to Basil Santoine; but they were not stamped, for they had not been through the mail; they had been delivered by a messenger. Harriet re-closed the safe, concealed it and took the envelopes back to her father's desk and opened them to examine their contents preparatory to taking them to him. But even now her mind was not on her work; she was thinking of Eaton, where he had gone and what he was doing and—was he thinking of her?

Eaton had left the room, thinking of her. The puzzle of his position in relation to her, and hers to him, filled his mind too. That she had been constrained by circumstances and the opinions of those around her to assume a distrust of him which she did not truly feel, was plain to him; but it was clear that, whatever she felt, she would obey her father's directions in regard to him. And she had told that Basil Santoine, if he was to hold his prisoner as almost a guest in his house pending developments, was to keep that guest strictly from communication with anyone outside. Santoine, of course, was aware from the telegram that others had been acting with Eaton; the incident at the telephone had shown that Santoine had anticipated that Eaton's first necessity would be to get in touch with his friends. And this, now, indeed was a necessity. The gaining of Santoine's house, under conditions which he would not have dared to dream of, would be worthless now unless immediately—before Santoine could get any further trace of him—he could get word to and receive word from his friends.

He had stopped, after leaving Santoine's study, in the alcove of the hall in front of the double doors which he had closed behind him; he heard Harriet fasten the inner one. As he stood now, undecided where to go, a young woman crossed the main part of the hall, coming evidently from outside the house—she had on hat and jacket and was gloved; she was approaching the doors of the room he had just left, and so must pass him. He stared at sight of her and choked; then he controlled himself rigidly, waiting until she should see him.

She halted suddenly as she saw him and grew very pale, and her gloved hands went swiftly to her breast and pressed against it; she caught herself together and looked swiftly and fearfully about her and out into the hall. Seeing no one but himself, she came a step nearer.

"Hugh!" she breathed. Her surprise was plainly greater than his own had been at sight of her; but she checked herself again quickly and looked warningly back at the hall; then she fixed on him her blue eyes—which were very like Eaton's, though she did not resemble him closely in any other particular—as though waiting his instructions.

He passed her and looked about the

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hall. There was no one in sight in the hall or on the stairs or within the other rooms which opened into the hall. The door Eaton had just come from stayed shut. He held his breath while he listened; but there was no sound anywhere in the house which told him they were likely to be seen; so he came back to the spot where he had been standing.

"Stay where you are, Edith," he whispered. "If we hear anyone coming, we are just passing each other in the hall."

"I understand; of course, Hugh! But you—you're here! In his house!"

"Even lower, Edith; remember I'm Eaton—Philip Eaton."

"Of course; I know; and I'm Miss Davis here—Mildred Davis."

"They let you come in and out like this—as you want, with no one watching you?"

"No, no; I do stenography for Mr. Avery sometimes, as I wrote you. That is all. When he works here, I do his typing; and some even for Mr. Santoine himself. But I am not confidential yet; they send for me when they want me."

"Then they sent for you today?"

"No; but they have just got back, and I thought I would come to see if anything was wanted. But never mind about me; you—how did you get here? What are you doing here?"

Eaton drew further back into the alcove as someone passed through the hall above. The girl turned swiftly to the tall pier mirror near to which she stood; she faced it, slowly drawing off her gloves, trembling and not looking toward him. The foot-steps ceased overhead; Eaton, assured no one was coming down the stairs, spoke swiftly to tell her as much as he might in their moment. "He—Santoine—wasn't taken ill on the train, Edith; he was attacked."

"Attacked!" Her lips barely moved.

"He was almost killed; but they concealed it, Edith—pretended he was only ill. I was on the train—you know, of course; I got your wire—and they suspected me of the attack."

"You? But they didn't find out about you, Hugh?"

"No; they are investigating. Santoine would not let them make anything public. He brought me here while he is trying to find out about me. So I'm here, Edith—here! Is it here too?"

Again steps sounded in the hall above. The girl swiftly busied herself with gloves and hat; Eaton stood stark in suspense. The servants above—it was a servant they had heard before, he recognized now—merely crossed from one room to another overhead. Now the girl's lips moved again.

"It?" She formed the question noiselessly.

"The draft of the new agreement."

"It either has been sent to him, or it will be sent to him very soon—here."

"Here in this house with me!"

"Mr. Santoine has to be a party to it—he's to draft it, I think. Anyway, he hasn't seen it yet—I know that. It is either here now, Hugh, or it will be here before long."

"You can't find out about that?"

"Whether it is here, or when it will be? I think I can."

"Where will it be when it is here?"

"Where? Oh!" The girl's eyes went to the wall close to where Eaton stood; she seemed to measure with them a definite distance from the door and a point shoulder high, and to resist the impulse to come over and put her hand upon the spot. As Eaton followed her look, he heard a slight and muffled click as if from the study; but no sound could reach them through the study doors and what he heard came from the wall itself.

"A safe?" he whispered.

"Yes; Miss Santoine—she's in there, isn't she?—closed it just now. There are two of them hidden behind the books one on each side of the door."

Eaton tapped gently on the wall; the wall was brick; the safe undoubtedly was backed with steel.

"The best way is from inside the room," he concluded.

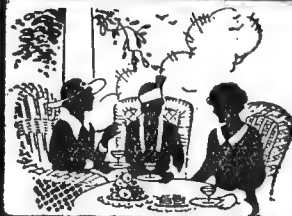
She nodded. "Yes. If you—"

"Look out!"

Someone now was coming downstairs. The girl had time only to whisper

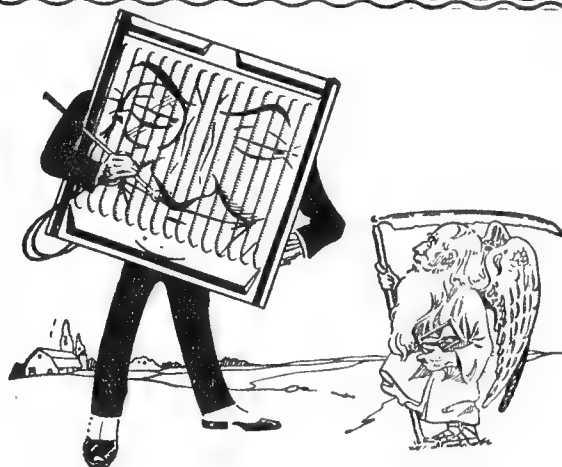
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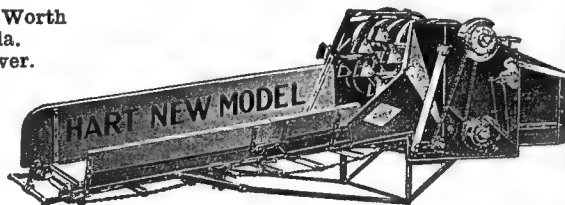
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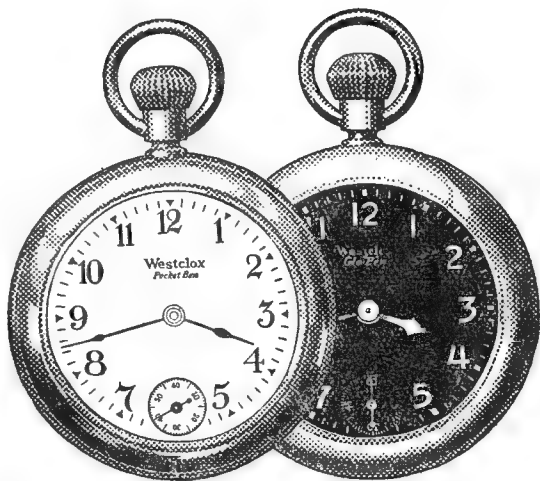
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swiftly, "If we don't get a chance to speak again, watch that vase." She pointed to a bronze antique which stood on a table near them. "When I'm sure the agreement is in the house, I'll drop a glove-button in that—a black one, if I think it'll be in the safe on the right, white on the left. Now go."

Eaton moved quietly on and into the drawing-room. Avery's voice immediately afterwards was heard; he was speaking to Miss Davis, whom he had found in the hallway. Eaton was certain there was no suspicion that he had talked with her there; indeed, Avery seemed to suppose that Eaton was still in the study with Harriet Santoine. It was her lapse, then, which had let him out and had given him that chance; but it was a lapse, he discovered, which was not likely to favor him again. From that time, while never held strictly in restraint, he found himself always in the sight of someone. Blatchford, in default of anyone else, now appeared to assume the oversight of him as his duty. Eaton lunched with Blatchford, dined with Blatchford and Avery—Blatchford's presence as a buffer against Avery's studied offence to him alone making the meal endurable. Eaton went to his room early, where at last he was left alone.

The day, beginning with his discovery of the fact that he was in Santoine's house and continuing through the walk outside, which first had shown him the lay of the grounds, and then the chance at the sight of Santoine's study followed by the meeting just outside the study door—all this had been more than satisfactory to him. He sat at his window thinking it over. The weather had been clear and there was a moon; as he watched the light upon the water and gazed now and again at the south wing where Santoine had his study, suddenly several windows on the first floor blazed out simultaneously; someone had entered Santoine's work-room and turned on the light. Almost at once the light went out; then, a minute or so later, the same windows glowed dully. The lights in the room had been turned on again, but heavy, opaque curtains had been drawn over the windows before the room was relighted. These curtains were so close over the windows that, unless Eaton had been attracted by the first flash of light, he scarcely would have noticed that the lights were burning within the room.

He had observed, during the day, that Avery or Harriet had been at work in that room—one of them or both—almost all day; and besides the girl he had met in the hall, there had been at least one other stenographer. Must work in this house go on so continuously that it was necessary for some one to work at night, even when Santoine lay ill and unable to make other than the briefest and most important dispositions? And who was working in that room now, Avery or Harriet? He let himself think, idly, about the girl—how strange her life had been—that part of it at least which was spent, as he had gathered most of her waking hours of recent years had been spent, with her father. Strange, almost, as his own life! And what a wonderful girl it had made of her—clever, sweet, lovable, with more than a woman's ordinary capacity for devotion and self-sacrifice.

But, if she were the one working there, was she the sort of girl she had seemed to be? If her service to her father was not only on his personal side but if also she was intimate in his business affairs, must she not therefore have shared the cruel code which had terrorized Eaton for the last four years and kept him an exile in Asia and which, at any hour yet, threatened to take his life? A grim set came to Eaton's lips; his mind went again to his own affairs.

(To be continued next week.)

Treating Them Gentle.—She was in Alaska looking over a fox farm. After admiring a beautiful silver specimen, she asked the guide, "Just how many times can the fox be skinned for his fur?"

"Three times, madam," said the guide gravely. "Any more than that would spoil his temper."—The Continent.

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Hiram Turns Twenty-one

Continued from Page 5

Out in the open, perched side by side on an old stone wall, he had asked her to marry him.

From that moment she had begun to plan his life in the way she had planned Hiram's, planned it with all the zeal of generations of reform-loving progenitors. When Selby's father died, Harriet begged him to sell the greenhouses and take up some profession, the law, or medicine—she would wait years for him gladly, she told him.

At first Selby had only laughed tolerantly, then he began to remonstrate.

"But I don't want to wait years for you," the man had argued. "I want you—now. Marry me tomorrow. And, Harriet, I couldn't any more make a lawyer, or a doctor, than the man in the moon. Good Lord, I get tongue-tied if I stand up to say anything down to the lodge—and I'd make a pretty mess cutting anybody up, when I never could kill a cat—we've had as many as ten or fifteen on the place when nobody wanted kittens. Raising flowers isn't a bad business; not much money, but a decent living, and I like it, same as dad did."

The granite of her grandmothers asserted itself and she told him she did not want to marry a man who would be content to stand still, who had no fight in him.

As she blundered along the block beyond the flower store it all came back to her mind—how he tried to take her in his arms, stop her arguments with his lips on hers. But she had pulled herself away, assured him she meant every word, and, in a moment, he, too, grew angry.

"All right, suit yourself," he told her, and left.

She remembered that Hiram was upstairs sick with the measles and they had been sitting in the kitchen where she could hear the boy if he waked and called. She shuddered a little—after ten years—as she thought how he had stalked through the dining-room, taken his hat from the hall table, opened the door and crossed the lawn. In the light from the street lamps she had seen him halt a moment by the fence in the next lot—then go on.

For a week she had waited for some word—sure he would come back to her. But when he made no sign she sent him his ring by registered mail. The postman delivered the receipt on the red card the next morning.

All the way home the glances of Selby's tanned face and flashing teeth remained in her mind. There had always been about him something steadfast and reliable. He had an irresistible sense of humor, there was always a twinkle coming into his eyes. But most of all she remembered a quality of tenderness in his manner toward her.

She was still dreaming when the factory whistles brought Hiram from the unimportant job he held with a real-estate firm on Main Street. He came tearing up the steps of the back porch, a lanky lad, red-headed, still retaining a few of his fourteen-year-old freckles.

"Supper ready?" he questioned. "Hot dog! I'm in a hurry!"

He pulled a package from his pocket and exhibited new ties and hosiery.

"Got a raise," he announced.

Harriet beamed upon the boy. "You did! That's pretty good—in six months."

It pleased her to see him more careful about his clothing. He was getting away from the days of disreputable sweaters and grease-stained hands. What would he say when he knew about the legacy! What clothes would he buy then! She visioned white suits for the tropics, a heavy ulster for the steamers; his first dinner coat.

All that week, the last week before he became "of age," he rushed out each night without a word and did not return until after twelve. His shoes were polished until they glistened, and he bloomed with gay striped shirts and fanciful ties. Harriet suspected feminine influences, and it amused her.

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You Buy Flavor

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"SALADA"

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It is really unique among teas. Pure and rich yielding. Three hundred cups to the pound.

He had never before paid the slightest attention to girls and she felt sure the great news she was going to tell him would drive away all thoughts of gay little flappers about town.

During the remaining time she gloated over the surprise she had for her young brother on his birthday. She thought tenderly of the old captain who was Hiram the First, wishing he could see how tall and strong the boy had grown. When the fifteenth, Saturday, came, she set about planning the special supper she always had for Hiram's birthday. Everything was to be man's food—a great steak smothered in onions, hashed brown potatoes, muffins, jelly, pie. There was the cake, iced with chocolate, on which she set twenty-one pink candles.

Continually she wondered how he would look and what he would say

when she told him he could take a trip around the world. A trip around the world! The sheer adventure, the romance of it—strange hot ports, from New York back to New York—the very thought of encircling the globe intoxicated her. Hiram must see what it would mean. It simply wasn't possible that he would balk at the idea. Yet somehow a little shadow of doubt persisted. It was his money, not hers, and he had balked at other things she wanted him to do.

She looked for him a little before six, his usual hour. He had a half holiday on Saturdays, but he usually spent it with Ben Holton, who owned the garage at the foot of the hill. She did not want to broil the steak till he was safe within doors. But at a quarter past six he had not come, nor at half-past or a quarter of seven. At seven she telephoned Holton. He hadn't been there. She tried his chief at the office, reaching him at his home. Hiram had left at twelve—no, he wasn't working overtime.

For the first time fear contracted Harriet's heart. Nothing could have happened to him—on his birthday—when she had such news to tell him! But where was he? Why didn't he call her up? The soft spring darkness shut down upon her. She did not turn on the lights, but sat watching the black window panes gleaming between the draperies.

At nine the telephone rang, sharply, insistently, and she hurried to answer it, her hand trembling as she lifted down the receiver. But it was only someone calling the wrong number. A little after ten a car slid up to the curb; its engine died quickly. Came a toot of the horn, a happy jubilant toot. She saw that Hiram was getting out, that a girl was with him. Together they came up the steps to the porch. Hiram opened the door and she saw it was the little Banks girl who lived on Savoy Street. A gay scarf floated from her shoulders, the buckles of her foolish little slippers gleamed below light silk stockings. With her bobbed hair and short skirts she did not look more than fifteen, but Harriet knew that she was twenty.

"We just got married," Hiram blurted out the news and grinned—a Hiram grin by which all his life he had opposed her desires—and been forgiven. For a moment the three stood in an awkward silence, then he deposited his bride upon a sofa and with an air of bravado she had never seen upon him, went upstairs. She heard him rummaging in his room, bureau drawers opening and shutting, the noise of his suitcase being dragged from the hall closet.

"Any clean handkerchiefs in the kitchen?" he called over the banisters.

Harriet went out and found a pile by the electric iron on the table, pulled down some socks from a little line over the stove and handed them up to him. Half dazed, she went back to the living-room and tried to make conversation with the Banks girl, curled up in the corner of the big davenport, a little self-conscious figure, all eyes, it seemed to Harriet. It was impossible to comprehend that this child was anyone's wife, least of all Hiram's. She looked so absurdly young, and scared, in spite of her nervous giggling. Did her mother know? Not yet. They were going to telephone.

In a few moments Hiram came down with his bag.

"We've got Edith's brother's car," he said, "and we're going to drive down to New York. After that we'll take a furnished flat over on the West Side."

He kissed Harriet. His wife, clinging to Hiram's arm, lifted up her face dutifully. But Harriet could feel their relief at the prospect of escape.

She heard the car start and shoot away. Slowly she rose and went to the kitchen, for the first time remembering the steak in the ice box, the birthday cake. Why hadn't she said something to them about supper? And of all things she should have told them of Hiram's legacy, let them know they would not have to live in the furnished flat.

On the glass shelf below the kitchen



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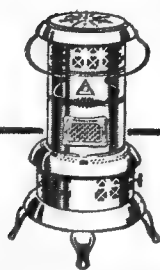
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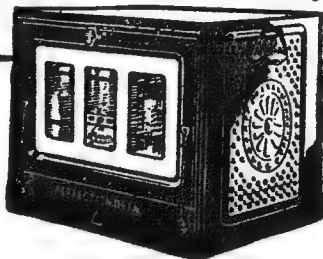
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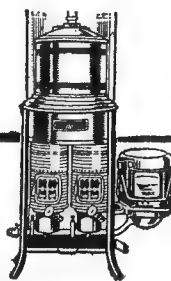
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mirror she saw a safety razor blade, the open door of the back porch revealed Hiram's shoe-shining outfit, the tins of black and ox-blood paste, the brush and polishing rag. An old sweater was hanging on a hook—a pile of Popular Mechanics littered the window ledge.

Hiram married! Married to the Banks girl! No trip around the world, no letters and post cards, no tanned, travel-changed Hiram coming home to her! A thousand times she had planned the trip to New York to see him off and a trip to New York to see him return, pictured herself on the pier straining her eyes to the crowd at the rail. And now, just Hiram as he was, settled down, married, responsible, plain, prosaic. Pretty soon there would be children coming along.

"Married!" she said aloud. "He can't be!"

Her head dropped upon the table into her folded arms. Like a blow in the face it came to her that she had let her whole life be absorbed in this dream of Hiram's future as she had arranged it—without allowing for interference from God, or Hiram. It had become her very existence, this plan of hers for the boy she had brought up—into it had gone her thought, her energy, years of her life which might have been made to count for something more than they had counted.

"When Hiram is twenty-one." "When Hiram gets his money." It had always been that day which had filled her mind all the years since she had broken with Selby Ketcham. It seemed absurd to her now, the idea of trying to live anyone else's life, live in anyone else's life, even Hiram's, closely bound to her as he was by the servitude of his helpless baby days.

How many mothers had tried to do it, too, she wondered. How many more would continue to lose themselves, their individualities, in young lives they could not control, and then, suddenly, as she had done, realize the utter futility of it all. On the wall Harriet Holmes saw hand-writing—To each is allotted only one life to do with as he will—his own.

A month from the day Hiram turned twenty-one Harriet sat in the depot beneath a great stone clock, watching the hands move forward over the last few hours of the seventeen years she had spent in the town she was about to leave behind her.

There had seemed to her but one thing to do, to burn all bridges behind her and go—go as she had for years planned that Hiram should go. Not around the world, for she did not have the money for that—but first a trip to Bermuda, as luxurious passage as she could secure—then she determined to try for a place as stewardess on one of the European liners. There would be time in the ports to see something of the countries visited. Someway, somehow, she would find means to get "East of Suez"—Africa, Egypt—her blood leaped, at the pictures the names brought to her. With the library, with humdrum Connecticut life she was forever done. She was strong and well, not yet old, she had a little money—if Hiram wouldn't, she would.

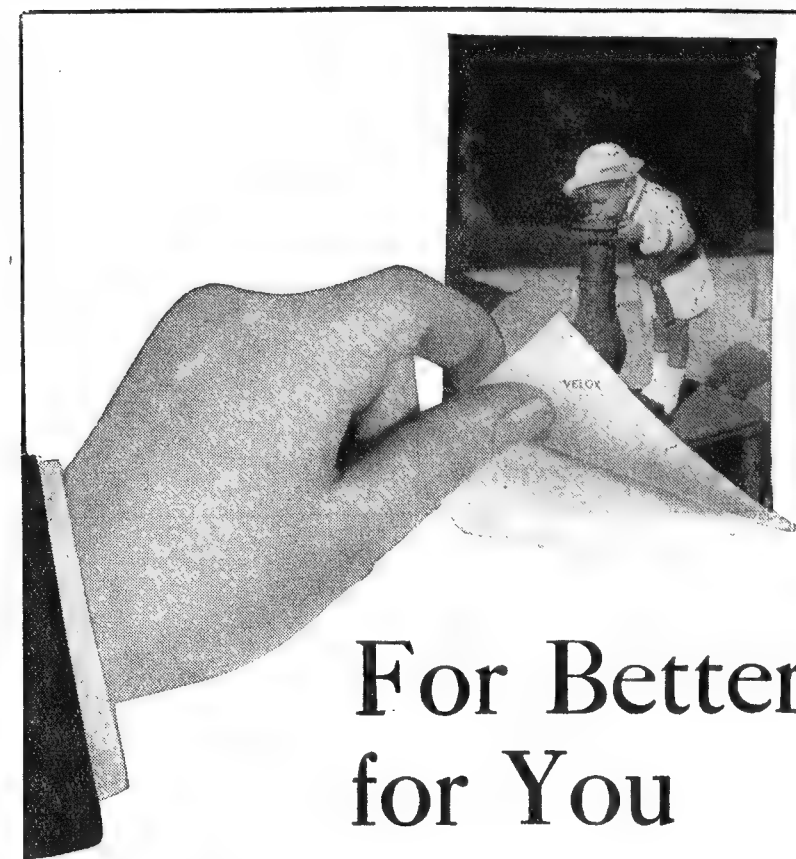
The train was late, and she sat impatiently waiting its coming. She had slipped away without telling any one the hour of her departure—not even Hiram. She had no desire for farewell parties or the curious interest of her friends, only the one thought of escape, freedom—a fever to explore.

At last she was actually facing Adventure—and the thrill of it flushed her face beneath her becoming new hat—brightened her eyes, magically taking years from her age, making her look eager and girlish.

A man entered the station, a tall man with bronzed face and hands. As he crossed the waiting-room on his way to the freight depot, he came upon Harriet and her bags on the bench beneath the clock. Their eyes met and he stopped. For a moment neither spoke—then he said, a little hoarsely.

"Going away?"

A strange dumbness came upon Harriet. No words would come to her lips. "I read in the paper about Hiram's



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getting married and buying that place on the West Side," he went on awkwardly. "Lord, it don't seem possible that he could be out of short pants yet!"

Something was happening to Harriet Holmes. It seemed to her that the station rocked beneath her feet. With her eyes held to the brown face looking down into hers she tried again to speak and could not.

"Going away?" he asked the second time. A new commanding note came into his voice, a note which demanded a reply.

"I'm leaving—for good," she managed to get out.

There was silence in the dim end of the station beneath the great clock. Years were swept away in that moment—Harriet was again with her lover

upon an old stone wall in the glory of a September day.

Suddenly Selby Ketcham dropped to the bench beside her, imperatively pushed away the bags between them. Then he took both her hands in a grip which hurt.

"Oh, no, you are not," he told her. "You are going to marry me and stay right here. We've wasted time enough. Harriet, you belong to me. You know you do. You always did. I won't let you go."

Through her shut eyes Harriet saw the old Colonial house where Selby lived alone, the glass-roofed greenhouses with their long lanes of flowering plants, thousands of spicy carnations, pots of delicately flowering rose blooms. All the glories of the tour books faded. The pyramids them-

selves did not seem as substantial or unchanging as the love he offered her. It did not matter that her trunks were on their way to New York, that she had reservations on a boat which sailed in little less than a week.

With his clasp her hands stirred, clung again to his.

"Oh, Selby," she cried, "we have wasted time—so much time—and—it's—all—my—fault!"

Great Business.—"Don't you think, doctor, you've rather overcharged for attending Jimmy when he had the measles?"

"You must remember, Mrs. Browne, that includes 22 visits."

"Yes, but you forget he infected the whole school!"—London Mail.

NABOB TEA

Truly "the cup that cheers"

"TEA AS IT SHOULD BE"

The Camera on the Farm

Continued from Page 13

this matter, but be sure that uninteresting objects will show more plainly in the finished picture than they do in the glass of the finder.

Children have a rather astonishing way of growing up. Some mothers have formed the delightful habit of keeping a pictorial history of this growing-up process and so young Johnny or Tommy has his picture snapped as each eventful year passes or at some especially interesting point in his career. Only a mother can judge how interesting such a history can be.

When photographing children let them naturally assume some pose and snap the picture without notifying them that you are ready to take it and in that way you will get a more graceful

and natural pose than you would if they became self conscious through being told to stand in a certain way. There is quite a large field in child photography for the person who knows how to recognize interesting and unusual pictures. But as a word of warning let me say don't send snaps of children to newspapers and magazines unless they show some especially interesting motive against an attractive setting.

Someone has spoken words to the effect that most people travel through life with only one eye—that is they see about half of what they might if they made good use of the pair of eyes with which nature has endowed them. There are good pictures going to waste on nearly every farm. If you are observant and appreciative of the pleasant and practical and homey things about you, then a camera will be a very helpful ally, especially if you have an ambition to do a little writing for newspapers and magazines.

There is a wealth of material around your own farmstead and in your home community. One of the surest ways to an editor's favor is to enclose a good photograph with an article you have written on some phase or experience in crop growing, stock raising, farm operations, building improvement, labor-savers or horticultural achievement. Try it and see. Even if you do not have the time nor the inclination to write, the photograph will tell the story in its own way. And after all most of us would rather get information from looking at a picture than reading detailed description, and supposing you have no desire to win recognition in a journalistic field you will find a pleasure in saving such photographs as records of yearly progress in your own work.

Activities of Farm Women

Several U.F.W.M. locals report their studies for this coming month. Bagot will give attention to succession duties and will debate the questions as to whether they should be graded according to the number of dependents in the family. Edwin is interested in the marketing of the by-products of the farm. Valpoy is again at work and is planning to meet from home to home during the summer months. Burnside reports 10 new paid-up members.

Mrs. S. M. Loree, of Carman, convener of the U.F.W.M. committee on community work, has prepared a most comprehensive memorandum on the activities of the organized rural women of Manitoba. It includes a story of 35 locals that have done outstanding community work, and is available for loan to women's conferences and locals desiring to acquaint themselves with the activities of other communities.

Otterburne U.F.W.M. are actively engaged in community work and in educational studies. At their next meeting in June, Mrs. J. S. Forrester, of Emerson, will address the gathering on welfare work that may be undertaken by rural communities.

Edwin U.F.W.M. report 12 new members for this year. The secretary, Mrs. Geo Slater, is full of enthusiasm over the good meetings and splendid attendance. Their next meeting will be devoted to a study of temperance. This local recently sent a fine contribution to the Temperance Alliance for the promotion of their work.

Two resolutions of interest to women were passed at the last meeting of the Salem U.F.W.M. The first asks for legislation making compulsory the joint ownership of property as between husband and wife. The second recommends that all marriages be publicly announced six weeks previous to the marriage.

A health course is being arranged for by the United Farm Women of Cypress River, to be held about June 15. Mrs. E. H. Thomas, the secretary, has written the Public Health Nurses' Department for full information. They are supplying the nurse for the occasion, and all the ladies in the community will have the privilege of listening to lectures on home nursing, child welfare, first aid and other health subjects.

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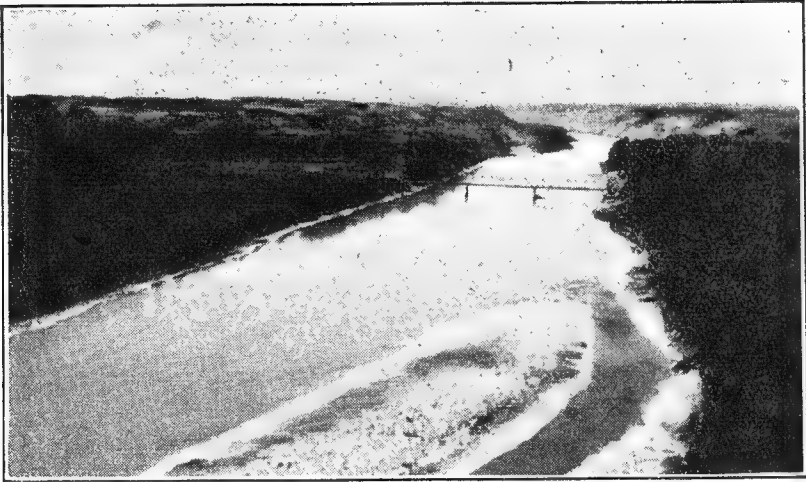
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Red Deer River, looking West

FACTS ABOUT SKIN DISEASES

A study of some of the underlying causes indicates how they may be avoided

By Dr. H. M. SPEECHLY

"Oh, you have eczema? Do try this salve, it did my grand mother so much good," is something one commonly hears one person say to another. In fact, it is quite dangerous to let it be known that you have such a many-headed complaint, because even strangers will want to try their hand on you. Fortunately for us all there is a natural tendency for the human frame to develop its own resistance to skin as well as other disease and thus to cure itself. Hence certain types of quacks find it profitable to take their luck with skin diseases, not simply because human beings like to take short cuts to cure what has been brewing for weeks or months or years; or because medical men are sometimes careless or indifferent; or because it is not much of a gamble to send 50 cents or a dollar to some one of whom the sufferer knows nothing.

What are the causes of skin disease? Broadly speaking, three main influences, which are unclean body surface, unclean blood conditions, and the attack of insects. With regard to body surface, such uncleanness may be avoided by the frequent use of water and the occasional use of soap. It is not necessary to use much soap on the body at any time, except for the hands and feet, sometimes the scalp and elsewhere as occasion demands. It is much more serious to have the skin supplied with unclean blood, because the skin that is supplied with bad blood easily inflames. Excluding the poisoning of the blood by tuberculosis and venereal troubles the chief causes of skin disease produced by impure blood are bad ventilation, bad dietary, and bad drainage of the body by bowels and kidneys. The two latter often correspond to cause and effect.

Some Common Forms

Insects such as lice, the itch insect, bugs, mosquitos, and ticks, sometimes cause severe skin disease and require removal to effect a cure. Perhaps here I ought to allude to the skin inflammation caused by "poison ivy," because it is common in the bush districts of our prairies. Certain people after handling or touching the three-leaved stems of poison ivy, a dwarf plant common in our bush districts, are attacked by a very painful stinging inflammation of the skin which blisters and from scratching may look exactly like eczema. The Agricultural College will supply you with a description of the poison ivy if you apply for the information.

That Troublesome Eczema

Whether you pronounce the middle "e" long or short doesn't matter very much. You picture it at once as a scaly itchy skin inflammation with a hot reddened skin. Eczema is by far the commonest of skin diseases, in fact at least two-fifths of all skin troubles are classed as eczema—you would be surprised if I named all the kinds of eczema. Another interesting thing is that some people are more liable to eczema than others. Yet another fact of interest is that from babyhood to old

age it is a common complaint. Eczemas are not only scaly but are sometimes dry, sometimes weeping with blood serum. They attack the skin wholesale or in patches, and will seize upon a limb leaving the rest of the body clear; they are simply sometimes, but in other cases look like vaccination blisters when healing, as for instance in that very contagious type of children's eczema which runs through a family or a school. So you see that the diagnosis requires experience and judgment, especially when you know that other inflammations of the skin are liable to be mistaken for eczema. Don't forget that any cracked or broken skin surface can become infected from the discharges of eczema. Then again eczema can be a localized patch but it may also be due to a generalized condition of poor blood. This leads us to the cause of eczema.

Underlying Causes

I think experience shows that a defect in some other part of the body is the cause of most eczemas, except perhaps a strictly localized patch. The commonest cause to my mind is that which underlies many other complaints and that is defective drainage of the body coupled with bad dietary, and as these two mistakes often run hand in hand, it is found that bad dietary is the first in importance and bad drainage is the result of the bad dietary. Thus the blood is loaded with waste products which cause eczema in one set of people while others are attacked in some other part of the body. I take it that eczema is a danger flag waved by the protective forces in the body to tell the owner of that body to take steps at once towards better regulation of diet and out-put. It is possible that defective teeth and tonsils may have some influence in certain cases, but by far the commonest

cause of eczema is the combined influence of bad diet and bad drainage of the body.

If you asked me—"How does bad diet cause eczema?" I would tell you that the eating too heartily and too often of the foods that you like best, produces an excess of waste products in the blood. This is proved by the speed with which many cases of eczema, notably in children, recover when dietary is corrected. Excess of sugar and starches is perhaps the commonest mistake of all. In adults heavy meat-eating coupled with alcoholic drinks is another cause. As a parting shot on the diet question I think excessive eating of salt has its share in most skin irritations. All the salt necessary for the body is supplied in bread, butter, and cooked vegetables. With adjustment of the diet goes adjustment of the bowels and kidneys, the great body drains.

Prairie Itch and Hives

The first time I came across prairie itch I thought the family concerned was affected with lice, so I made them do not only an extensive body-cleansing but invest in new under-clothing. That did not cure them. The father happened to go to a neighboring town just when the trouble took a flare up with him, and he consulted an old-timer doctor, who kindly wrote to me to say that in his early days he had been caught in the same way and put me wise to the fact that this was "prairie itch." This disease is not due to any insect but is closely allied to hives and will take on the appearance of hives or nettle-rash. That is why I have taken the two names together, because I consider that prairie itch is a pimply irritation of the skin very closely related to hives. Both are due to defective dietary. If you eat lots of pork, fried potatoes, and pies, and if the well-water you drink comes from a surface well, and especially if it is between September and May, you and your family are liable to get prairie itch. Hives on the other hand may happen at any time of the year, resulting from eating too many apples perhaps, or too many eggs, or fish especially shell-fish; and again especially if you are careless about your body drainage.

Scurvy and Diet

I don't mean eczema of the "salt rheum" type of your grandparents day which often went by the name of scurvy. I refer to the same sort of scurvy that used to affect sailors in the old days up to the early part of the 19th century. This complaint is now known to be a "deficiency disease," due to want of those essential food substances found in green vegetables, some roots, eggs, fresh milk and butter, which are called vitamins. "Well, but we don't get that now!" you say. Since returning from overseas I have seen one case from a country point and another in the city of Winnipeg, both due to a diet defective in vitamins. In certain New Canadian settlements the school teachers are

greatly troubled with the presence of scurvy amongst their pupils due to bad dietary, to the poverty of the land and people, and also to ignorance of the cause.

Insects

Of these the commonest is the body louse affecting the hairy parts of the body, still much too common amongst people with low-grade habits. Recently a child came to one of our hospitals for the treatment of some deformity and could not be admitted because he was infested with lice. Owing to scratching, the skin of the head or any part becomes inflamed and eczematous, the nearest glands enlarge. It should be remembered that typhus fever and relapsing fever are the result of lice infection, the insects transmitting the disease germ from one patient to another. Most people are familiar with wood-ticks and know that the bite of a wood-tick may inflame the skin. In the south western states of United States of America, there is a disease transmitted by ticks which produces paralysis and sometimes death. The best way to manage a woodtick is to cover it with any oil, coal-oil if you like, before pulling it off. The oil stops its breathing pores and loosens its hold.

The itch known as scabies is caused by a tiny insect just visible to the naked eye and known as "Acarus Scabiei," which makes little tunnels in the skin and especially favors the webs of the fingers. Amongst dirty people it is quite common. Clean people may get infected by this insect and by lice, but fortunately it does not happen very often. However, in the public schools dirty children may still infect clean pupils. Money, both coins and paper money, may also be the means of conveyance.

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The Story of Church Union

Continued on Page 6

only resident minister in this community and in addition to furnishing leadership in many community activities, publishes monthly, from his own printing press, a small paper called the Crusader.

In young people's work through such organizations as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Tuxis and C.G.I.T. groups ministers no longer find themselves hampered by the possible charge of "lamb-stealing." A group of laymen recently characterized the work of their local Union Church as 125 per cent. efficient.

These illustrations are given not because they are outstanding, but because the writer has some personal knowledge of these communities. Truly there may be some experiences to the contrary, but just as surely are there many instances of success much more notable than these.

A Challenge to the New Church

These things have been done by isolated units. Now comes a new challenge demanding that, with the organized force of a great church behind them, the local units shall more than ever give guidance in all

matters, not only spiritual, but social economic and cultural.

The words of Jesus, "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly" (John x, 10), are the best statement of this challenge, and only in so far as the United Church of Canada contributes to the enlarging and enriching of rural life in Western Canada, only in so far as it upholds the highest ideals of spiritual and moral life in the community, provides opportunities for social and cultural development, encourages healthy and clean recreation, fosters better farming and better living—in short, only in so far as it provides a "more abundant" life in rural communities will Western Canada adjudge it successful.

Well over six thousand acres have been prepared for the growing of sugar beets in the area tributary to the new beet sugar factory, which is being erected at Raymond. Work is now being started on the factory which will be rushed to completion.

THE DOO DADS

Tiny, the pet baby elephant of Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, does what he is told. He carries out orders like a soldier, even though the results are not always what Nicky expected when he gave the order. Swatting the fly, for example. Nicky was trying to impress it on Tiny's mind that he was to swat every fly he saw, and not let one escape. The week before Tiny had messed things up a bit by swatting a bee by mistake, and getting the whole swarm after him. "Remember," said Nicky as he handed a new swatter to Tiny, "remember—don't you dare let a single fly get away. Swat every one you see, but for goodness sake don't act the fool as you did last week." Nicky rubbed the places where he had been stung. Tiny obediently took the swatter firmly with his trunk, and started looking for flies. He saw one. It did not matter that it had alighted on the back of a mule drowsing beneath a tree; it was a fly, and was to be swatted. So Tiny swatted it, or at least he tried. The mule was much surprised. Glancing over his shoulder, the mule saw Tiny just turning to go, with a pleased expression on his broad face. One kick from the mule took off that pleasant look, and it was a sore and humbled Tiny

Money for Your Hobby

Do you need some money for that hobby of yours? Perhaps you are raising livestock, or poultry, or a garden, or are keeping bees, and would like some cash for buying supplies. If so, why not secure a share of the \$50 The Guide is giving away to boys and girls between 10 and 16 (inclusive). You can do this right at home. The Excelsior Club shows you how to do it. For further information write to the Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

who went on down the street. But he was still under orders—he must swat every fly. The next one he saw had alighted on a case of eggs at the grocer's door. Tiny wondered whether it were the wise thing to do, but he had been told to swat every fly wherever he saw it. So he swatted. Both the grocer and Tiny were surprised when the eggs were spattered over the landscape, and Tiny, struck with fear, fled down the street, the grocer yelling after him, "Oh, you villain!" Clear out of the town and into the woods ran Tiny, with the whites and the yolks of egg dripping from his hide. But he still held the swatter, and was still determined to swat flies if he saw any. Just as he stopped to rest, a fly, attracted by the broken eggs, alighted on Tiny's head. He rolled his eye at it and wondered if he ought to strike. Yes, it was orders, so with all his might he struck. He missed the fly and hit himself a terrible whack in the eye. "My Gosh, what are you trying to do?" demanded Nicky, who had followed Tiny, and came up with him just then. Tiny turned and looked reproachfully at Nicky, his eye already turning black, his hide streaked with egg, and his whole face expressing woe. Nicky shouted with laughter. "Ho, ho! Ha, ha!" he laughed. "Missed it! Swat again—maybe you'll—" His laugh was a brief one. Tiny had been watching the fly he had missed, and now he saw it again. It had alighted on Nicky's cap. Just when he was having the most fun at Tiny's expense, Tiny made another effort—and he got the fly. But he also got Nicky. When Tiny swatted a fly he meant to kill it, and Nicky got all the force of the blow except just enough to flatten the fly. Nicky went down flat on the ground. Tiny, happy in the knowledge that he had obeyed orders, smiled and wagged his tail in perfect joy. "My gosh," said Nicky to himself, "maybe I'd better let Tiny use a little discretion next time. He's too liberal in the way he obeys orders."





JUNE is the month of roses, the month of beauty and brides. On every hand one hears or sees signs of June weddings. It is a month when a whole army of young women start in at the very beginning of homemaking. Some of them are splendidly fitted by character, training and thinking for their new duties and others not so well. Some face their new future somewhat seriously, others with a laugh and a song. But all of them will have to carry on in the world's oldest occupation for women.

There is advice aplenty for them. Some of it, to speak figuratively is wrapped in lace and tied with satin ribbons. Some of it will be in plain brown wrapping paper, which will give little indication of the beauty or the value of the gift enclosed. This will only be disclosed through time and use.

Youth has a way of taking that part of advice which appeals to it and discarding that which does not. The older woman with years of experience may feel called upon to speak of tests and trials ahead, of days when bright illusions and perhaps a cherished dream or two will lie in broken fragments at their owner's feet so that the young homemaker will not feel in those days that the end of all has come. She may speak of the grey days and the hum-drum tasks which will test the spirit.

But the plea of the young woman is: "Let me work out my own life, discover for myself my own disappointments, joys and sorrows. The clouds that have showed in your sky may never appear in mine. There may be others of another kind, but I do not want to know of them until they come."

Her enthusiasm will carry her a good distance on her way. It will give her power to overcome difficulties when they come. The question of whether one is better fitted to meet a problem by being warned of it or by being unaware of it, is open to discussion. Sometimes a foreknowledge of it adds to its very complexities. Without it one may be better prepared to find a solution that has not been discovered before. Age is apt to think that life is a story that is told over and over again, always in the same way. Youth does not look in the back of the book for the ending but demands that it be allowed to read it page by page.

After all dreams are precious things. They gradually merge into ideals, into a philosophy of life that is of sturdier substance that will stand the wear and tear of life.

And while speaking of ideals and homemaking I would like to refer here to a recent article by Della Thompson Lutts, in *The Modern Priscilla*. The writer was discussing a book, *The Nervous Housewife*, by Dr. Myerson, and she quotes him as saying:

"In its aims and purposes, house-keeping is the highest of the professions; in its method and technique it ranks amongst the lowest of occupations."

"Fine words butter no parsnips," he quotes in admitting that no matter how lofty may be the ideal for homemaking, the facts are more or less sordid. "Housekeeping," continues the editorial writer, may be reduced to a science, child rearing to an art, and homemaking lifted to its proper place amongst the professions, but the actual work that the home woman has to do with her two hands is menial and often obnoxious.

"No woman who has kept house over a period of years is going to disagree with Dr. Myerson. And no honest woman of such experience is going to

try to persuade the young prospective homemaker that the job before her is made up in its entirety of such pleasant things as putting slippers before an evening fire and greeting homecoming families with a welcoming smile.

"To make a home—meaning a real home in every sense of the word—is to achieve a masterpiece, viewed as a whole. It is a glorious work, combining art, science, and professional technique. But to achieve that end there must be gruelling hours and days—yes, weeks, months and years, devoted to grubby details, of themselves often unlovely and monotonous. Clothes have to be laundered week in and week out; dishes have to be washed three times a day; breakfast, luncheon and dinner have a way of tagging each other 'round and 'round the clock; buttons rip off and must be sewed on; floors are swept and the next day they need sweeping again. There is no getting around it. The repetitive quality of housework is bound to wear on the mind and the nerves of the intellectual woman—until she has mastered it. And therein lies the secret of successful homemaking—mastering detail. Getting the best of your job instead of letting it get the best of you."

Keeping house—just keeping house—is admitted to be a lonesome job, as there are few others with which a woman comes in contact when her husband is busy with his own work, and the children at school, and even when the latter are home they cannot be looked upon as conversational equals, so the advice given is to hurry through with that part of the work and get to homemaking.

There is a danger with every type of worker that he or she by keeping eyes and attention fixed on near and irksome detail will lose the larger vision of the work they are doing, and that they will think they have a corner on monotony. I remember once of hearing a normal school teacher saying, when addressing a group of student teachers, words to this effect: Remember that while you have one of the greatest tasks entrusted to your care, that of training the mind of the young, you will find that it has to be worked out by the most common and trying duties.

There is joy in accomplishment of work. To some it is permitted to witness accomplishment in a very tangible form. When an author writes a book and receives it fresh from the printer's hands he experiences a thrill of a task achieved. He is lauded and applauded for his book. Nobody sees the long backbreaking, nerve-trying hours he spent over it before it was ready to submit to his publishers. He had to write it sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, and parts of it had to be done over and over again before it satisfied him. There were moments of doubt, of discouragement but at last the book was finished. The book is the thing that others see.

With homemaking the achievement is less tangible, less showy, but just as real, and vastly more wonderful and powerful. It, too, must be worked out in the daily task, the common round. There is no possibility of skipping the fretting and obnoxious details and selecting only the interesting and pleasant. It is a great work that must be done in small bits. It may not receive the praise and applause of the public, but the worker herself knows its thrills and compensations.

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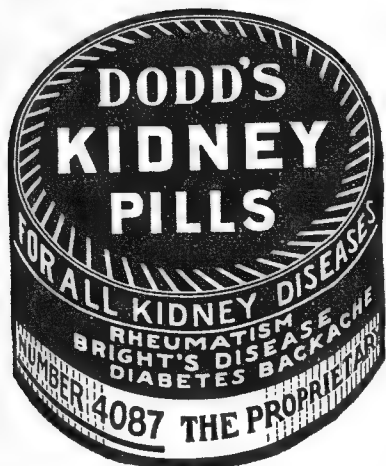
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- 2. IF I WERE BUILDING AGAIN**—Everyone learns from experience in living in houses that certain things mean greater comfort and convenience. If you were building a house what would you be most anxious for in the way of improvements, etc.?
- 3. HOW I MADE OVER OUR KITCHEN**—Tell how you rearranged the furniture, working equipment, etc., so as to have greater convenience in your daily work.
- 4. MY GREATEST PROBLEM**—Even the most capable farm woman may have some problem that worries and perplexes her at times. It may have to do with housework, home or social life. Perhaps some other *Guide* reader may have met and solved your particular problem. If you wish to tell how you solved a problem that at one time confronted you, your letter will be counted in this contest.
- 5. THE BEST HISTORY OF A WOMEN'S CLUB**—There are a great number of organized farm women's clubs which have been doing remarkable work for a number of years. Tell the story briefly.
- 6. THE BEST PIECE OF WORK OUR CLUB HAS DONE**—There is some individual achievement that stands out in the work of every women's club. Tell us the best thing your club has accomplished.
- 7. WHAT THE WOMEN'S CLUB HAS MEANT TO ME**—Just what has the opportunity of meeting other women in club work meant to you personally in the way of friendship, social contact with other women, intellectual enjoyment and practical benefit in your own home?
- 8. HOW WE SECURED A LIBRARY IN OUR COMMUNITY**—How did you interest the people of your neighborhood in good reading, and then how did you secure books for them?
- 9. HOW I MANAGE MY OWN WORK**—How do you manage all your own work and still have some opportunity for social times and for training your children?
- 10. HOW THE GUIDE HAS HELPED ME IN MY HOME**—Have you secured ideas through *The Guide* that you have been able to use in your own home and work?

If you wish to write a letter about some other subject not listed above, do so, and send it in to us. We will pay you for it if it is published. Write with pen and on one side of paper only.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Sir William Petersen agrees to modifications in his contract with the govern-
ment and subsidy may be based on a sliding scale

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, May 29.—The feature of the week in parliament was the evidence given before the Ocean Rates Committee by Sir William Petersen, who has entered into a contract with the government, on consideration of a subsidy of \$1,375,000 per annum, for a period of 10 years, for the purpose of securing control of rates on the North Atlantic, so far as Canadian products are concerned. It may be said at the outset that the proposed subsidy was regarded with suspicion by Progressives, was unalterably opposed by Conservatives, and was not received with any general degree of enthusiasm by members of the government party.

Prior to the calling of Sir William Petersen, co-partner with the government in the contract designed to break the North Atlantic combine, evidence adduced before the committee was more or less in favor of the steamship companies which comprised the North Atlantic conference. The evidence of W. T. R. Preston, author of the report upon which the contract was supposed to be based, was not entirely convincing. Mr. Preston was forced to admit that he had very little first hand information and created the impression in the committee that he had jumped at conclusions and was more eager to create a sensation in the country and in the shipping world generally than to carefully probe the actual facts with respect to the operations of the conference. Counsel for the shipping concerns were fairly confident that they could successfully cope with the evidence adduced, and members of the government present at the various meetings were highly dubious as to the political and economic propriety of the contract which had been entered into, and which was placed before parliament for ratification.

Why Rates Are High

Sir William Petersen was the star witness so far as the government was concerned. In the course of his examination by H. J. Symington, K.C., counsel for the committee, he gave most convincing evidence as to his bona fides in the project which he had undertaken, and in the course of his cross-examination by G. H. Montgomery, K.C., counsel for the shipping companies, he preserved an unperturbed exterior, and was little shaken by the cross-fire of questions which were levelled against him, and which were designed to show that his various adventures of the past had been unsuccessful.

The evidence of Sir William Petersen was remarkably frank. He declared at the outset that one of his ships, the Riodorado, arriving in Canada in ballast, and returning with a cargo of oats and rye, would make a net profit of £1,690 sterling on the voyage. He declared in effect that the trouble with ocean rates today was that, generally speaking, there were engaged on the high seas two extremes in the matter of shipping. The first extreme was the antiquated cargo vessel, ranging from 15 to 30 years of age, and consuming an average of 40 tons of coal per day. The second extreme was the palatial liner with baths, gymnasiums, roof gardens, kindergartens, etc., and with accommodation for third class passengers surpassing that which had been provided for cabin passengers 15 years ago. His own ships, which are known as the monitor corrugated type, were in the intermediary class, capable not only of carrying cargo economically, but of bringing immigrants to Canada at a rate of from £8 to £9 sterling apiece. In the course of his evidence he declared that the vessels which he operated could be run at an operating cost at least one-third lower than those of the average conference line.

Agrees to Important Changes

Probably the most important feature of Sir William Petersen's evidence was his agreement to certain very important amendments to the contract, suggested by H. J. Symington. He had no objection, for instance, to a proviso that a subsidized fleet should ply exclusively on Canadian routes, or to the further proviso that preference should be given to commodities under Canadian government control. He did not object to the proposed stipulation that the majority of the shareholders of the company should be British subjects, or that the minister of trade and commerce himself should be allowed to approve of the shareholders in question. He went further than that and agreed to the principle that where rates fixed should result in a profit no subsidy should be given, and where rates fixed should result in a deficit, the subsidy should only be the amount of the deficit in question. In other words, Sir William Petersen is apparently willing to go ahead with his project on a guarantee that his capital outlay, debentures, etc., shall be protected, and that he shall be guaranteed against any rate war or boycott which may be instituted by the conference lines by reason of his operations.

Rates on Cattle

During the week important evidence was given by Colonel Mullins, well-known cattle exporter of Winnipeg, and by Dr. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture. Colonel Mullins declared that the type of cattle which Great Britain desired to secure ranged from 1,000 to 1,050 pounds, and the present rate of from \$20 to \$25 per head, and which had no consideration for the weight of an animal, was seriously retarding and militating against the shipment of this type of animal. Colonel Mullins declared that if rates on cattle on the Atlantic were reduced there would be a tremendous impetus to cattle raising in Western Canada. He was entirely opposed to the alternative proposal that Canadian cattle should be shipped in the shape of chilled beef, declaring that while the live Canadian stocker, after a few months feeding in the old land, brought the highest price, Canadian chilled beef had difficulty in competing with the Argentine trade.

Dr. Grisdale was of the opinion that if the rate on cattle across the Atlantic were reduced to \$15 per head, the difficulties of the cattle raisers in Canada would be entirely eliminated, and, moreover, the vacant spaces upon the eastbound cargo boats would be filled. While admitting that Canadian chilled beef in England was preferred to that from the Argentine, Dr. Grisdale strongly insisted that the best livestock exported from Canada consisted of young and healthy animals on the hoof, ranging from 900 to 1,000 pounds.

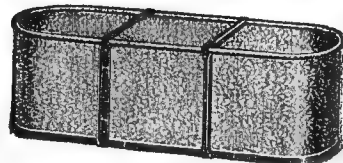
May Amend Contract

It is possible that the Petersen contract will be amended so as to provide for a sliding scale of subsidies. It is even possible that the committee on ocean rates may prescribe a further and more thorough investigation into the situation by a commission, in view of the fact that a large number of the conference lines have not produced their ocean voyage accounts, but there are those who predict that Premier King will stake the reputation of his government upon the carrying out of the contract in amended form, and will invite the opinion of the people at large in the event of there being any opposition to the passage of the proposed legislation in either house.

The New Grain Act

In the course of the week a select standing committee on agriculture, under the chairmanship of Fred Kay, of Missisquoi, has been tentatively

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considering the new grain act necessitated by the findings of the Turgeon Royal Commission. So far, the committee has dealt almost exclusively with the non-contentious clauses, but in the meantime various sub-committees, appointed by the Progressive party to study the multitudinous clauses of the act, have been very busy.

Members of the committee generally are averse to the calling of witnesses by reason of the fact that the Royal Commission gave every opportunity of hearing all interests concerned. There is a feeling, however, that the clause which gives the pools the right to mix grain should be amended to permit the farmer outside the pool to send his grain to a mixing elevator if he desires to do so. The clauses dealing with grades were allowed to stand over at the instigation of Alberta men, who also suggested that the grain commission should be enlarged to include a member resident in that province.

It is fairly apparent that the House generally is willing to accede to the request of western members, so far as the Grain Act is concerned and it is not likely that there will be any political controversy with respect to its passage.

Soldier Settlement Legislation

In the course of the week, Hon. James Robb, acting minister of finance, moved the House into committee on a resolution providing that "it is expedient to amend the Soldiers' Settlement Act of 1919, and to provide that in the case of any settler, who has not repaid his indebtedness to the board, or who has not abandoned his land, or whose agreement with the board has not been terminated or rescinded, the board shall credit his account with an amount in reduction of his indebtedness determined as follows:

"Forty per cent. of the purchase price of all livestock advanced to the settler and purchased prior to October 1, 1920.

"Twenty per cent. of the purchase price of all livestock advanced to the settler and purchased on or after October 1, 1920, and prior to October 1, 1921.

"And the settler's account will be credited with the total amount determined as aforesaid as on the standard date of 1925."

The proposal of Mr. Robb did not by any means meet with the approval of western members, who largely are in favor of a revaluation of the prices, not only for land, but for livestock, which were charged to the soldiers when the scheme was evolved in 1919. It was pointed out by Leader, of Portage la Prairie; Warner, of Strathecona; Ward, of Dauphin; Shaw, of Calgary, and other members that the proposal contained in the bill was entirely unfair in-as-much as it only applied to those who were still in debt to, or on the accounts of the government. Soldier settlers who had paid their way consistently would not benefit by the government's measure. Neither would those who had been forced by circumstances to relinquish their contracts.

In view of the objections raised the acting minister of finance was content to report progress in the committee and promised that the government's policy would be further considered.

It is anticipated that the government will bring down during the coming week a measure for the recompense of the Home Bank depositors. An endeavor has been made to secure the co-operation of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and it is rumored that the government will undertake to reimburse the unfortunate depositors to the extent of 50 per cent., while the banks will undertake to pay the interest which is long overdue.

Just How to Make Popovers

Steam makes them "pop"—Attractive variations

NOTHING could be easier to make than popovers, and yet they seldom appear on the table in many homes. These delicious things are related to muffins, tea biscuits, griddle cakes and other members of the "quick bread" family, and are raised in rather an unusual way. By looking at the recipe you will see that they consist only of flour, salt, milk and egg—no baking powder is used.

Not so long ago people thought that it was necessary to beat the mixture for a long time in order to entangle as much air as possible. Science has shown that they were on the wrong track, and that popovers are raised by steam. Notice that one of the chief ingredients is milk, which in itself contains over 80 per cent. water. On being put into a hot oven this water is changed into steam, and as it expands, lifts up the batter. Heat hardens the egg and the gluten of the flour, making a crisp crust capable of holding its shape.

Sometimes popovers refuse to "pop" and are flabby, and here's the reason why. If you put the batter into a warm oven the water will not change to steam, and the batter will not rise. In order to make it double in height, have the oven hot before starting to combine the ingredients. For the first 25 minutes of the baking, let the temperature be high, and for the remaining 20 minutes reduce it slightly. Some people fail in making popovers by taking them out too soon. They should be left in until the outside is crisp enough to hold its shape. If you want to find out whether they are done, take one out and if the sides retain their shape after a couple of minutes the popovers are perfectly cooked, but if not, leave them in still longer. Muffin tins of iron, cast aluminum, glass or earthenware are suitable for popovers.

Plain Popovers

1 c. flour 1 c. milk
½ tsp. salt 1 egg

Sift flour before measuring. Add salt and then milk, stirring until the batter is smooth. It is a good plan to mix the ingredients in a large jug so that you can pour the batter into the pans. Drop in the egg without beating and use a Dover beater until the mixture is perfectly smooth. Heat the pans, grease them thoroughly, pour in the batter until they are about two-

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Corn paring is a profession—which only a skilled chiropodist is qualified to practise.

Amateur corn-paring may easily result in serious injury. For a slip of the knife is a flirtation with infection.

If you'd rather have your corns treated by paring, let a chiropodist do it. But if you prefer to end a corn at home, use Blue-jay.

Blue-jay is, indeed, the sure, safe and easy way to end a corn at home.

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Whilst farming operations are not within the purview of The Workmen's Compensation Act, it must be remembered that the building of a house, barn or other farm buildings, whether by day labor or through a contractor, or the employment of labor for road and bridge work, lumbering, sawmill operations, or in other industries classified under Part One of the Act, imposes a liability on the farmer under the Act.

If the work is done by day labor the employees engaged therein must be covered by Insurance with the Board.

If work is done by contract the farmer must assure himself that the contractor has his men insured.

Payment of a small fee will protect your workmen and free you from all liability in case of accident.

The Act provides for imposition of serious penalties up to FIVE HUNDRED (\$500) DOLLARS if workmen are not insured under the Act.

If you are employing labor other than for farm work get in touch immediately with the Board at Winnipeg.

Protect yourself by advising us.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD,
C. K. NEWCOMBE, Commissioner.

DATED at WINNIPEG, this TWENTY-SEVENTH
day of MAY, A.D. 1925.

thirds full, and put them into a hot oven for 25 minutes, lowering the heat for 20 minutes longer.

Whole Wheat Popovers

½ c. white flour 1 egg
½ c. whole wheat ½ tsp. salt
flour 1 c. milk

Combine in the same way as above. To be at their best popovers should be served at once. Jam, dried or canned fruits, or pie filling can be put into the cavities by making a hole in the side of each popover. An attractive dessert can be made by putting a piece of fresh, dried or canned fruit into each muffin tin before pouring in the batter. A sprinkling of icing sugar over the top gives the popovers a professional air.

Farm Boys' Camp at Brandon

The prize list for the Provincial Exhibition at Brandon, shows in addition to the classes for competition, that the Farm Boys' Camp idea is being expanded.

The boys will arrive on Monday evening and will be in camp until Thursday night; they will return home either on Thursday evening or Friday morning. Last year being the first year, it was not possible to accommodate more than 17 teams—this year accommodation will be provided for 25 teams.

If you have not received a list send for one. The dates are June 29 to July 3.

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SEEDS

Rye

SPRING RYE SEED, RECLEANED AND sacked, \$2.00 bushel. Cash with order. Charles Dupont, Fenn, Alta. 18-5

Another Record Broken

The Guide holds the record for the number of Classified Ads. carried by farm journals. Quite often it carries more than all the other farm papers put together.

NOW we find that RESULTS obtained from Guide ads. have made a new record, for W. A. Mustard, of Creelman, Sask., writes:

"I am flooded with orders and enquiries. You have beaten your old records this year in selling my Mammoth Bronze Turkeys."

A Money-Making Proposition

There are mighty few ways of making money on the farm, so perhaps you'll be interested in the method used by J. A. Findlay and F. A. McGill.

The former writes:

"Last June I advertised in The Guide to sell a Hay Press. I was successful in selling it 30 days after my ad. appeared for \$225. The Guide sure gets results."

Scores of letters like these prove that the demand for anything advertised in The Guide is greater than the supply, and this is your opportunity to make quick, satisfactory sales.

If we did it for them—We can do it for you

Remember, the first man on the market commands the highest price, and there will be a great demand during the next two months for Threshing Machinery, Fall Rye, Grass Seed, Pure-Bred Livestock, Wolfhounds and Collies. No matter what you want or what you have to sell, a Classified Ad. will get results. R. L. Bradford had some Wolfhounds to sell and one ad. produced 52 enquiries. He sold all he could spare for \$490, and said he could have sold four times as many.

N.B.—Mrs. J. Bell, of Willows, Sask., asks us to state that she is flooded with orders for Turkey Eggs, but is filling them as rapidly as possible. Will those who can't wait kindly drop her a card?

See top of page for rates and other information

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



SEEDS

GRASS SEED

MILLET—EARLY FORTUNE, COMMON, 6c. lb., sacked, government tested, re-cleaned. Rye grass seed, government tested, re-cleaned, 7c. lb., sacked. Brome, 10c. lb. Kenneth Elliott, Carnduff, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA seed, grown north of Winnipeg, 20-pound sack, \$12; 100 pounds, \$55. Arthur Forster, Petersfield, Man. 19-5

SELLING—BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, No. 1, 10c. pound, sacks free. Shipped from Arcola or Wordsworth. C. W. Cann, Wordsworth, Sask. 20-5

OUR WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED IS SUP- plied to your Dominion Experimental Farms this year. No. 1 seed, 9½c. pound, sacked. Whiting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 20-6

MACSEL ALFALFA SEED, GROWN UNDER supervision of Manitoba Agricultural College, 50 cents per pound. John Palmer, Petersfield, Man. 20-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 11c. per pound, sacked. H. O. Christopherson, Box 256, Baldur, Man. 20-5

BROME SEED—STILL SOME FOR SALE AT nine cents, bagged. Can ship on C.N. or C.P. G. W. Stockton Ltd., Wordsworth, Sask. 22-2

MILLET—SECURE YOUR HAY, SIBERIAN, 6c.; hog, 6c.; Early Fortune, 6c. Bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE, GOVERN- ment tested, 600 bushels, 12c. per pound, sacked. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 17-6

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES

For every make of Plow Finished, Fitted, Bolted, Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 12-inch 14-inch 16-inch 18-inch \$2.65 \$3.00 \$3.30 \$3.65 Give Number of Old Shares when ordering. **MACLEOD'S** UNITED Free Catalogue of Har- ness, Implements, Farm Supplies, WINNIPEG

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

BARGAINS—SEPARATORS, COMPLETE, 28- inch Rumely, \$800; 28-in. Red River, \$850; 40-in. Case, \$700; 36-in. Case, \$500; 28-in. Fairbanks, \$750; 32-in. Sawyer-Massey, \$350; 36-in. White, \$250; Fordsons, \$200 up; Titans, \$250; 15-30 Rumely, \$700; 25-H.P. International, \$250; three-turrow plows, \$75; 50, \$55 up. Above all in running order. C. B. Jones, Roland, Man. 21-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 18-9

CRAWFORD'S, NEEPAWA, HAVE FOR SALE three John Deere Jumbo plows, two 24-inch, one 20-inch power-lift, two 24-inch and two 20-inch Cockshutt. All have been used, but are in good working order. 21-5

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS

are absolutely guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks in any motor, no matter whether badly worn or out of round. They widen with wear and keep the groove on the piston full. Saves re-grinding.

THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO. 285 BANNATYNE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

AUTO TIRES AND PARTS

LOWEST PRICES IN WESTERN CANADA on guaranteed new tires, tubes and parts for all cars. For greatest saving write for our free complete price list.—JACKSON AUTO AGENCY, SASKATOON, SASK.

SELLING—12-DISC COCKSHUTT ENGINE plow; will sell in sections of six discs; \$350 for 12 discs, \$200 for six discs; good condition. Location of plows, Sec. 34-14-25, W. 2, Briercrest, Sask. Enquire of J. B. Olson.

FOR SALE—NORTH STAR WELL AUGER, bores 140 feet 36 and 24-inch holes. Perfect running order. Complete with 100 ft. of boring rods. \$500 cash, \$550 terms. Philip Keeley, Sangudo, Alta. 21-3

SELLING—25-45 RUMELY OIL-PULL, 36-56 Nichols and Shepard wood separator, with Garden City feeder; Stewart sheaf loader; 300-gallon oil tank; repair parts for Avery 36-60 separator. R. C. Watson, Wawanesa, Man. 20-5

THREE SIX-BOTTOM LACROSSE DISC plows, also two 24-inch Cockshutt brush breakers, in A1 condition. Address, J. L. Davy, Bowman, Man. 20-4

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM EN- gine, 22 horse-power; tank, pump; Waterloo separator, 33-inch cylinder, 52-inch body; good condition. Geo. Coghill, Tantallon, Sask. 22-2

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS, MOLINE plows, Economy discs, Mandt wagons. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg.

SELLING—KIRSTIN STUMP PULLER, ROOT hook, horse-power. Particulars. Apply Tom Brandon, Hillsdale, Sask. 21-3

MACHINERY and AUTOS

SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, \$150; COCK-shutt three-furrow horse plow with stubble and breaker bottoms, \$50. Fred Perlett, Tuganaka, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—THRESHING OUTFIT, Case steamer, 28-30; Red River Special separator, 36-56. Box 173, Dundurn, Sask. 22-2

SELLING—STANLEY JONES SEPARATOR, blower and feeder, good condition. Snap for cash. Box 102, Ninette, Man. 22-3

FOR SALE—RUMELY OUTFIT, ENGINE 16-30, separator, 23-44. Will sell engine alone. Good condition. Peters, Abernethy, Sask. 21-6

FOR SALE—12-20 EMERSON TRACTOR, ALSO 26-inch Aultman-Taylor separator, in good running order. Cheap. Abe H. Dyck, Haskett, Man. 22-2

WANTED—EITHER 10 OR 12-INCH GRAIN chopper, Vessot preferred. State price and condition. D. W. Chambers, Wembley, Alta. 22-2

SELLING—12-FOOT POWER-LIFT Mc- Cormick cultivator, like new. John Glover, Giroux, Man. 22-2

WATERLOO SEPARATOR, 24-42, LIKE NEW, complete with drive belt, \$500 cash. Box 4, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 20-5

FOR SALE—NEW SIX-FURROW COCKSHUTT engine gang, five breaker bottoms. Reasonable price and terms. J. T. McFadyen, Govan, Sask. 22-2

SAWYER-MASSEY ENGINE, 22 H.P.; SEPA- rator, 31-52, Gair and Scott. Joseph Lawrence, Box 151, Hirtle, Man. 22-2

FOR SALE—A STANLEY JONES THRESHING outfit, cheap for cash. Apply to W. Currie, Bressaylor, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD CAR, NEW Massey-Harris corn binder. W. O. Sherwood, Hughenden, Alta. 20-5

FOR SALE—40-60 RED RIVER SPECIAL SEP- arator, Garden City feeder. Good condition. Price, \$300. Murray Bros., Yellow Grass, Sask. 20-3

SELLING—LATHE; COST \$1,100, SELL FOR \$400. Box 847, Portage la Prairie, Man. 22-2

28-50 STEEL CASE SEPARATOR, CHEAP FOR cash. M. A. Thompson, Balmoral, Man. 20-3

FOR SALE—FORDSON, CHEAP FOR CASH. Good as new. Gordon Gorrie, Treherne, Man. 21-2

FOR SALE—GRAY TRACTOR, A1 CONDITION, \$800. Sydney Dash, Kipling, Sask. 21-6

MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co., Winnipeg. 12-26

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, trusses, spinal braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary, Alta.

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

RADIATORS FOR FORDS—SOLD ON 60 DAYS' trial; 1917-23 models; Cartridge, \$27; Perfecto, \$28; 1917-23 models; Cartridge, \$27; Perfecto, \$28; 1917-23 models; Cartridge, \$27; Perfecto, \$28. Cartridge radiators made for all flat tube, \$19. Cartridge radiators made for all flat tube, \$19. Cartridge radiators made for all flat tube, \$19. Sheet Metal Co., 562 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 10-2

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 162 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-2

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 10-13

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP- ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 10-13

ITALIAN BEES, FULL COLONIES, NUCLEI and queens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply J. C. Ripplingale, Oakbank, Man. 8-16

STRONG COLONIES ITALIAN BEES—TEN- frame hives, \$16. John Bickensederfer, Hudson Bay Jct., Sask. 18-4

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 19-1

CHIROPODY

ARE YOUR FEET SORE? WHY SUFFER? You may have immediate relief. All foot troubles from corns to fallen arches scientifically treated. Dr. B. A. Lennox, 334 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 10-13

CREAM SEPARATORS

Favorite and Upsala CREAM SEPARATORS

Save from \$5.00 to \$25
Only 30 to be sold at these prices
Favorite No. 1, capacity 100 lbs. \$12.95
Favorite No. 2, capacity 150 lbs. 15.95
Favorite No. 3, capacity 200 lbs. 19.95
Upsala No. 1, capacity 300 lbs. 29.95
Upsala No. 1A, capacity 400 lbs. 29.95
Upsala No. 2, capacity 500 lbs. 39.95
Upsala No. 3, capacity 600 lbs. (With Stand) 52.95
Mail your order today
ALBERTA DAIRY SUPPLIES LTD. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineer- ing Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 22-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS, autos, trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Princess, Winnipeg. 22-13

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-9

DYERS AND CLEANERS

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG. FEATHERS, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hargrave St. 22-13

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK. FURRIERS dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 13-13

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School, established 1900, 78 Donald St., Winnipeg.

FRUIT

STRAWBERRIES

1 case, \$3.50 per case; 10-case lots, \$3.00 per case. Try our special combination offer: 1 Strawberry, \$3.50; 1 Raspberry, \$2.75; 1 Loganberry, \$2.75; 1 Blackberry, \$2.50; 1 Gooseberry, \$2.25; 1 Black Currant, \$2.50.
Order one each of the above and receive 10 per cent. discount; or on 10-case lots a discount of 25 cents per case. We guarantee all fruit to reach you in good order or we will replace it. Money Order must accompany your order. All prices f.o.b. Vancouver. In case there is no agent at your station please send money for prepayment of express.
B.C. FARMERS PRODUCE CO.
1324 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IM- prover, acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf, a boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg. 21-13

SOFT WATER FROM HARD WATER IN- stantly. Sno-ett greatest cleaner, harmless. Free sample. Chemical Products Co., 10249-95th Street, Edmonton. 21-5

FOR SALE—ICE CRACKER, COMBINATION freezer, creamery equipment. The lot for the cost of one article. Box 35, Macdonald, Man. 21-3

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c. per oz. Postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 21-3

HOSPITALS

MATERNITY—PRIVATE COUNTRY CASES. Moderate. Rest Home, 280 Kennedy St., Win- nipeg. 21-3

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 19-9

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 21-5

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 53-6

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY
MONEY
ORDERS



MONUMENTS

MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES TO SUIT all purposes. Special design, complete, \$24, freight prepaid. Work guaranteed. Catalog free. Marble Works, Prince Albert, Sask. 22-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs, send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 21-3

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-9

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton. 21-3

NURSERY STOCK

CHAMPION EVERBEARERS—FRUIT 100 DAYS after planting, green and fresh, no runouts. Our stock direct originator, \$5.00 100, postpaid, \$1.00 doz. June-bearing, \$2.25, 100, postpaid. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 21-3

HARDY PIE FRUITS, EASILY GROWN. Rhubarb, black currant or raspberries, ten roots, \$1.25; 50, \$5.00; delivered prepaid at your Post Office. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-10

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, tomato, rhubarb roots; dahlias; every kind bedding plants. Hall's Nursery, Sutherland, Sask. Phone 4459. 20-5

RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR \$1.00, \$3.50 PER 100, postpaid, pruned ready for planting. Thomas Richards, Peebles, Sask. 18-8

LATHAM RASPBERRY CANES, \$6.00 PER 100. Hacks, 260 Ellice, Winnipeg. 19-5

HORSERADISH ROOTS, 20 FOR \$1.00, POST- paid. Mrs. C. Miller, East Anglia, Sask. 21-3

NURSING

PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$15 TO \$30 A WEEK. Learn by home study. Catalogue free. Dept. 15, Royal College of Science, Toronto, Can.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

HAVE YOUR PHOTO FINISHING

Taylor-Made

TAYLOR'S FOR KODAKS

274 CARLTON STREET

WINNIPEG

PROFESSIONAL FINISHERS OF AMATEUR

PRINTS SINCE 1903

DRUGGIST AGENTS WANTED

SCHOOL VANS

WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND sell direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg.

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

SHEEP SHEARS SHARPENED

SHEEP SHEARS SHARPENED—OUR TEN years' experience is your guarantee for satisfaction. 35c. per pair, plus postage. New plates supplied, postage paid, \$1.35 per pair. George Langtry Hardware, Tessler, Sask. 19-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—

PAINT SALESMAN

to sell high grade line of paints and varnishes direct to consumer. Previous experience in this line not essential. We train you. Excellent opportunity to build good business for yourself. Many make \$75 per week and up.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY.

P.O. BOX 1173, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO SELL "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Kitchen Utensils direct to the consumer by our exclusive demonstration method. Good opportunity to build up a business of your own either on a full time or part time basis. Apply by letter only to Northern Aluminum Company Limited, c/o H. C. Irwin, 207 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

SALESMEN WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALE- men to take orders for Xmas Greeting Cards. Good profits. Exclusive territory. Write for samples. Wilson Engraving Co. Ltd., 290 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL MOST COM- plete line of merchandise, wholesale to consumers. Must have selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg. 20-5

BOYS AND GIRLS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR Liquid Perfume and Assorted Cards. Good prizes. Write for catalog. Best Premium Co., 75 Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto, Ontario. 21-4

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 19-26
WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. 19-5

MISCELLANEOUS

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY, Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special price for five pounds, \$2.25. Spread leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. Canadian Leaf Tobacco Co., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg. 20-26

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Hamburg, Rouge, Quesnel, 65c.; Parfum d'Italie, Quesnel, 75c. per pound, prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 18-6

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TO- bacco for \$2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dillard Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE- built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Type- writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

WASHING MACHINES

WASHING MACHINES—NEW HAND-POWER Klean Kwik vacuum washer, \$22, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co., Winnipeg. 20-3

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. Watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

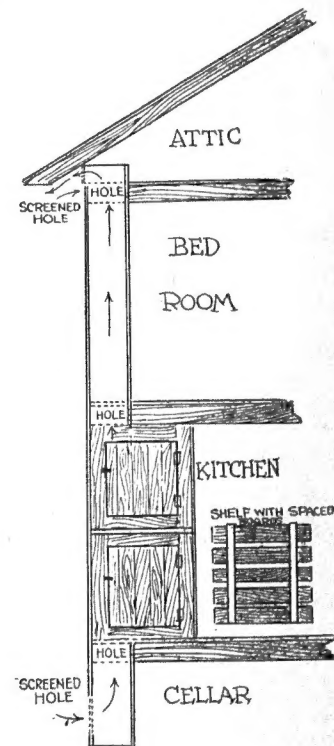
PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY, EGGS AND POTATOS WANTED

Highest prices paid for farm produce
Fat Hens, over 6 lbs. 19-20c
Hens, 5-6 lbs., 14-16c; 4-5 lbs. 13-14c
Young Roosters 13-14c
Hen Turkeys, 10-13 lbs. 16-18c; Toms, 13-15c
No. 1 Potatoes, 50c. (Sacks supplied—5c each extra).
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.
Dorfan Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

A Cooler that Cools

We did not own an ice box, and all my milk and butter had to be carried up and down cellar steps so steep that I took my life in my hands every time I descended or ascended. One day after a hairbreadth escape, I said to my husband: "I don't see why a California cooler will not work in Western Canada. Going into the pantry we sized up the situation. After talking over the matter we decided to board up a corner of the pantry. As the cooler works on the principle of a chimney there had to be a draught through it, so a hole two feet square was sawed into the cellar. A piece of wire screening was nailed over the opening. Doors were fitted into the cooler, making them as tight as possible. Two doors are better than one as there is less danger of sagging. A hole eight inches square was made through the ceiling, into the room above and was screened as before. Then in the corner of the room above,

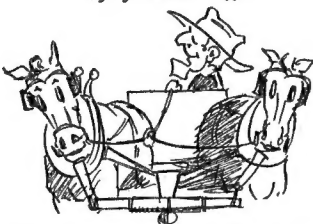


a shaft was boarded right up to the ceiling, and again a hole was cut into the space above. In the gable end of the attic a fourth hole was made and screened. A square window in the cellar was screened and provided the draught.

Inside the cooler there must be slatted shelves of the desired number to give the necessary circulation. They should be removable like those in a refrigerator so that they can be taken

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



The Team that Pulls Apart

I find it hard to drive old Prince along with dappled Ned, for they pull sidewise and apart as much as straight ahead. Each is a strong and able horse with strength and pep to spare, and each can work for seven days and never turn a hair. Put Prince with Bill he staves along as nice as one could ask, he strains his collar with his weight at any kind of task! Put Ned with Bess and off he goes as happy as a bird, into his collar with a snap and not a kick is heard. But hitch up Prince with dappled Ned and, sure as sure can be, they start at once to pull apart, to going haw and gee. I cannot break them of the trick no matter what I say—they always do, and always will, behave that naughty way!

Sometimes they vex me quite a bit, I chafe to beat the Dutch, but after all, it seems to me, I must not say too much; for horses, one must understand, are like some folks we know, who hitched with certain other folks despise like sin to go; they angle sidewise and apart, as do old Prince and Ned, instead of bracing for their task and pulling straight ahead! With other folks these certain folks will work as smooth as silk, as will those certain other folks when hitched with certain ilk, but hitched together, land alive, they waste their time and powers, and do not do in seven weeks the work of seven hours. You cannot break them of the trick no matter what you say—they always do, and always will, behave that naughty way!

out for cleaning. My cooler was given several coats of white paint and then a coat of enamel. Milk keeps sweet and butter is firm even in hot weather. When the old thermometer begins to slide down you had better nail a board over the outside openings. I have often seen a cooler of this kind built into a kitchen, and it works well there, too.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Everbearing Strawberries

Many people have planted everbearing strawberries in their gardens this last spring, and will be watching them with great care to get fruit about harvest time. All blooms and buds should be kept picked off of everbearing strawberry plants until about July 10 to 15. If they are allowed to bloom earlier than this it will weaken the plants and they will probably not produce much if any fruit. They should be kept well cultivated and watered occasionally. It is better to give them a thorough watering once a week in dry weather rather than to give a little sprinkling every night. The earth should be in very good shape and kept that way. Liquid manure is an excellent fertilizer and can be poured along the row about six inches away from the plant. Don't make it too strong nor use it oftener than about once a fortnight, beginning about the time when the green berries are beginning to show on the vines.

To get the utmost possible fruit it is advisable to cut the runners off as fast as they appear, and force the strength all into the parent plant. By this method the fruit crop is increased, but of course there are no new plants for planting next year, or for increasing the fruit crop next year. Some prefer one method and some the other.

A Novel Use for Poppies

A number of queries have come into The Guide regarding the picture of a Manitoba poppy field, which appeared on the cover of the May 6 issue. One writer asks if poppies are grown extensively and what use is made of them.

A reader answered these questions for us: "Poppy culture in Manitoba on a utility scale is largely restricted to the New Canadians. The humble poppy is used by them in some cases

as seasoning or flavoring, but principally they use it to make jam. The seeds are crushed by any means available, and after mixing with either sugar, syrup or honey, they are spread on bread, or used in making the well-known jam-roll. This roll is made much the same as the jelly-roll our mothers made. The jam is spread on

the dough or pastry, this is then rolled and baked. The variety of poppy used for this purpose is not the common or garden variety that we use for decorative purposes, but is a special variety imported from Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, or whatever country or state the people came from."

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 29, 1925.

WHEAT—The advance in values of the past week can be attributed to crop damage and further deterioration throughout the U.S. winter wheat belt, and the technical position of May (cash) wheat which advanced at one time to 18 cents over the July delivery. Export business has been light, with small trade in four and five, and some selling of high grades in eastern positions at a considerable discount under Fort William values or cost of replacement. Offerings of wheat while heavier than for some time past have been fairly light, only the odd car coming out as the price advanced, and reached limited priced grain. While it is possible that some recession in values will occur immediately after the expiry of May future, tomorrow, cash wheat is in a very tight position, and the July future might easily repeat the action of May at a little later date. The market is pretty much of a crop market now. Rain is needed and any general rainfall throughout the West would probably induce selling of October wheat, meanwhile the market appears quite firm.

OATS—There has been a fairly heavy trade in oats, with large quantities changing hands. Exporters control the bulk of the stocks and continue in the market for all grades at present prices. Oats also appear quite firm.

BARLEY—Quiet merchandising trade from day to day without the excessive fluctuation of wheat. All grades in pretty fair demand and offerings light.

FLAX—Strong market with fair demand for high grade flax. Crushers are not paying any premium but continue to absorb a little flax from day to day as offered. Low grade flax is unsalable except at a ridiculous price, and offerings of rejected and lower are being held off the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

May 25 to May 30, inclusive.

	25	26	27	28	29	30	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May	194½	192½	198	192½	188½	187½	105½	
July	181	179	181½	179	178½	176½	105½	
Oct.	149	148½	152	150½	150½	143½	101½	
Oats—								
May	56½	56½	57½	57½	57	55½	39½	
July	58	57½	58½	58½	58½	56½	40	
Oct.	53½	52½	54½	54½	54	52	38½	
Barley—								
May	89½	89	89½	89½	88½	89	62½	
July	91	90	90½	90½	90½	90½	63½	
Oct.	78	78	78½	78½	78½	77½	56½	
Flax—								
May	247½	246½	250½	250	248½	246½	215½	
July	250	249½	252½	252½	251	248½	210½	
Oct.	237	236½	239	238½	238½	237	180½	
Rye—								
May	122	119	120	117½	116½	117½	67½	
July	123½	120½	122	119½	118½	119	68	
Oct.	113½	112½	115½	115½	113	107	67½	

CASH WHEAT

May 25 to May 30, inclusive.

	May	25	26	27	28	29	30	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	194½	192½	198	192½	188½	187½	105½		
2 N ..	191½	189½	195	189½	179	184	102½		
3 N ..	186½	184	190	184	173½	179	99		
4	165½	161	163½	159	159	160	94		
5	146	141	142½	140	139½	141	88		
6	127½	123	..	..	..	122	82		
Feed ..	117½	115	..	..	..	112	75½		

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed May 29 as follows: July, 1½d higher at 12s 9½d; October, 2½d higher at 12s 0½d, per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c lower at \$4.84. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: July, \$1.85½; October, \$1.74½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.69½ to \$1.86½; No. 1 northern, \$1.68½ to \$1.71½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.68½ to \$1.83½; No. 2 northern, \$1.67½ to \$1.69½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.66½ to \$1.80½; No. 3 northern, \$1.65½ to \$1.66½. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.66½ to \$1.91½; No. 1 hard, \$1.65½ to \$1.73½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.65½ to \$1.69½; No. 1 hard, \$1.64½ to \$1.67½. Durum wheat, No. 1 amber, \$1.63½ to \$1.69½; No. 1 durum, \$1.56½ to \$1.65½; No. 2 amber, \$1.60½ to \$1.68½; No. 2 durum, \$1.55½ to \$1.63½; No. 3 amber, \$1.57½ to \$1.65½; No. 3 durum, \$1.53½ to \$1.61½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 4 yellow, \$1.06 to \$1.08; No. 3 mixed, \$1.07 to \$1.08. Oats—

No. 2 white, 46½c to 47½c; No. 3 white, 44½c to 45½c; No. 4 white, 42½c to 44½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 85c to 86c; medium to good, 79c to 84c; lower grades, 72c to 78c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.18½ to \$1.19½. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.76½ to \$2.86½.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold 208 Canadian cattle last Saturday. Best grades made from 12c to 12½c per pound, live weight, good from 11½c to 12c, and other kinds 11c, under a fair demand. Heavy and prime Scotch cattle sold from 12c to 13c, and baby beef 14c to 15c. Demand was poor at a decided drop in values. There were no Irish cattle offered.

Birkenhead offered 150 Canadian fat cattle. Steers sold from 21½c to 23c in sink, (dressed weight, including offal). Cows 15c to 17c, bulls 14c to 15c. Seven hundred Canadian stores changed hands from 21½c to 23c. Fourteen hundred and fifty Irish cattle were sold from 22c to 23c in sink.

There were no Canadian dressed sides offered at London. A few Irish sides sold at 18c under a slow demand.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 112s to 116s per 112 lbs. (24½c to 25½c per lb.), boxes 108s to 112s. (23½c to 24½c). American 96s to 100s. (20½c to 21½c). Irish 130s. to 137s. (28½c to 29½c). Danish 122s to 124s. (26½c to 26½c). The market was firm under small supplies, but Danish arrivals are expected next week. Danish killings estimated at 80,000 head.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—1,000. Market moderately active; all killing classes strong except bologna bulls. Beef dull and weak. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings \$8.50 to \$9.25; cows and heifers \$5.00 to \$8.00; canners and cutters \$3.00 to \$3.75; bologna bulls \$4.25 to \$4.60; feeder and stocker steers \$5.25 to \$6.75.

Calves—1,500. Market strong. Good lights and packers mostly \$9.50.

Hogs—6,500. Market slow, opening 10 to 25c lower, pigs steady. Top price \$12. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs \$11.75 to \$12; packing sows \$10.25; pigs \$12.

Sheep—400. Market: Fat lambs 25c higher, odd head shorn \$13.50; sheep steady, handy weight ewes up to \$7.50.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Sales for the week consisted of 1,014 cattle, 133 calves, 2,236 hogs and 22 sheep. The cattle market was steady at last week's decline. Top butcher steers sold at \$7.00, with the bulk from \$6.50 to \$6.75. Choice heifers ranged from \$6.00 to \$6.50, with the medium variety down to \$5.00. Good cows sold generally from \$4.75 to \$5.50, with the medium from \$3.00 to \$4.50. Canners and cutters sold from \$1.00 to \$2.50, and good bulls ranged from \$2.50 to \$3.75, with bolognas from \$1.50 to \$2.25. Stockers and feeders remained moderately steady. Stocker steers ranged from \$3.00 to \$4.25, and feeder steers from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Choice calves brought \$9.00 to \$10, with medium from \$6.00 to \$8.00, and common down to \$4.00. The hog market advanced 10c per cwt. for the week, with thick smooths closing at \$11.10, off cars. There were no sheep sold and no market established.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur May 25 to May 30, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
May 25	EM	PIRE	DAY										
26	63½	59½	56½	51½	49	89½	84½	82½	81	247½	243½	235	122
27	63½	58½	54½	51½	48½	89	84	81½	80½	246½	242½	234½	119
28	64½	59½	55½	52½	49	89½	84½	82½	81	250	246½	237½	120
29	64½	59½	55½	52½	48½	89	84½	81½	81	250	246	237½	117½
30	64	59½	56½	52	48½	88½	84½	82½	80½	248½	244½	236	116½
Week Ago	62½	58	55½	50½	47½	89	84	81½	80½	246½	242½	233½	117½
Year Ago	30	38	38	34½	34	62½	59½	57½	56	211	207	190½	67

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